

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

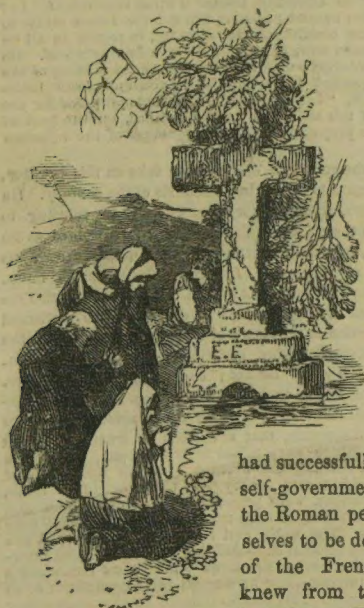


No. 370.—VOL. XIV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.



THE French Republic took an extraordinary, a dangerous, and an unprincipled step when it sent an armed expedition to Italy. The ostensible object of the expedition was to defend Italian liberty, menaced by Austria. Its real object seems to have been in conjunction with Austria, Naples, and Spain, to restore the Pope to his revolted subjects, and to force him, as a secular ruler, upon a people who

had successfully vindicated their right of self-government. But the leaders of the Roman people never allowed themselves to be deceived by the fair words of the French Government. They knew from the beginning what was intended. They knew that French

intervention was not friendly, and that the landing of General Oudinot at Civita Vecchia was a hostile invasion of the Roman territory. They took their measures accordingly. They denounced the landing of the expedition. They called upon the Romans to resist an interference which was as treacherous as it was cruel; and appealed, in eloquent terms, from the French Government to the French nation. The Romans responded to the call of their triumvirate. An enthusiasm which is represented as perfectly unprecedented took possession of them, and preparations for resistance were made, which, whatever their ultimate issue may be, have enlisted, on behalf of the Roman Republic, the sympathies

of all who honour the independence of nations, and who acknowledge the right of a people to choose their own form of Government in defiance of foreign dictation. Even now, before any decisive blow has been struck, the military laurels of the French have been tarnished, and shame has been brought upon the men who have endeavoured to crush liberty in the name of liberty, and who, forgetting the origin of their own power, have turned the arms of the French against that constitutional cause of which France ought to be the foremost defender and the most earnest champion in Europe.

M. Odillon Barrot, when called to account by the opposition in the National Assembly for the conduct of General Oudinot, in disarming the National Guard of Civita Vecchia, in placing that town in a state of siege, in marching a portion of the French troops to Rome, and in suffering them to be repulsed in one of the suburbs and very severely handled by the indignant Romans, persisted in the face of alleging that the intervention was a friendly one. General Oudinot, however, told a different tale to the Civita Vecchians. When informed, soon after landing, by deputations from the National Guard and Municipality of that town and of Rome, that Rome would repel force by force, that the citizens had already prepared for the death struggle by undermining the Vatican, the Quirinal, St. Peter's, the churches and public buildings, and that they would perish to a man rather than admit the French, he replied that his instructions were precise, that he was to proceed to Rome either by good-will or by force, that the Pope would be a mere slave without temporal power, and that his object was to restore Pius IX., re-establish order, and maintain the liberal institutions granted by that Pontiff. Between M. Odillon Barrot and General Oudinot there is a difference scarcely to be reconciled; and, as the words of the invading General have been confirmed by his acts, the Romans do well to resist the invader in defence of the sacred principle of their independence, and to appeal to France against the French Ministry, and to all friends of constitutional freedom against them both.

Of all the parties who are leagued together in the task of thrusting the Pope and a sacerdotal Government upon the unwilling Romans, France is the only one whose interference may be considered as utterly impolitic, unprincipled, and atrocious.

Roman Catholic Austria acts on behalf of the Pope, for the strongest of all reasons, that of self-interest. It is not so much because the religion of Austria is papist, as because Lombardy is one of the fairest portions of her dominions, that she joins in the crusade against the liberty of the Romans. Italian independence is the knell of Austrian power. The Republic of Rome gives strength to the Republic of Venice, and keeps Lombardy in the disquietude of hope deferred. Austrian interference, therefore, is perfectly intelligible. The interference of the King of Naples is explicable on the same grounds, which are partly religious and partly political. The Republic in Rome is a troublesome and unsafe neighbour for the Monarchy of Naples; and the religious motive for intervention but crowns and completes the political one. But neither France nor Spain has any such pretexts to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Neither the one nor the other is threatened with the loss of power territory, or influence, by the political independence of that country generally, or of the Roman States more particularly. Spain, as yet, has not stirred in the matter; but is understood, in the interest of the Roman Catholic religion, to wish well to the efforts of those who are engaged in the task.

France stands alone, therefore, in the position of committing a gross outrage on the natural rights of a large portion of the Italian people, for the sake of the Chief Priest of Roman Catholic Europe. Religion and statesmanship pull together in the case of Austria and Naples; but irreligious France, for the sake of a priest, throws statesmanship to the winds, belies her own traditions and principles, leagues herself with her enemies, acts with cruel treachery to her friends, dishonours the Republican form of Government, in the name of which she sends her legions to overawe, coerce, and oppress a Republic as legally constituted as herself, and renders the principles of her statesmen a by-word of contempt in Europe. It is in vain for M. Odillon Barrot to allege that the intervention of France was determined upon solely with the object of counterbalancing that of Austria and Naples. His words and his deeds are at variance. His tongue tells one story, but his hand another. If Austria and Naples determined upon intervention, in order to crush the liberties of the Italian people, it was the true policy and duty of France to take the other side. France has not done so;



MARCH OF THE FRENCH TROOPS TOWARDS ROME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

France will not do so, if M. Odillon Barrot continues in her Government—from his own mouth we learn it. General Oudinot having received a check (a check richly merited, but not half severe enough), M. Odillon Barrot considers that “the best course for the French expedition is to march upon Rome, and, whilst causing the French flag to be respected, to save Italian liberty as much as possible.” As much as possible! when the Pope is to be restored by the force of French gunpowder, and when Austria and Naples are to lend their bayonets to the enterprise! The possibility will, indeed, be small when such are the agencies that are to work it. M. Odillon Barrot is somewhat moderate, however. While he is of opinion that the Pope must be re-established in Rome sooner or later, he thinks his temporal power should be modified. It is, doubtless, kind of M. Odillon Barrot to consent to the modification; but it is no less impertinent. It would not be a whit more impertinent on the part of M. Mazzini if he were to declare his opinion that sooner or later Henri V. must be re-established in Paris; and not in the slightest degree more unprincipled (provided he were strong enough) if he sent a Roman expedition to Toulon for that purpose. The relative strength of the parties makes no difference in the principle, as even M. Barrot might acknowledge, if the Emperor of Russia, having settled the Hungarian business, should take it into his head to do for France what France is now doing for the Romans.

But we suspect that the events of Italy will seal the doom of the present Ministry in France. Already the National Assembly has expressed its disapproval. They may even have deeper consequences. Should the French army meet with any reverses more serious than that which they have already experienced, it would be difficult to estimate the effect they would have upon the fortune of the French Republic. Already, the slight reverse which happened in the suburbs of Rome has given the extreme Republican party more life and energy than it has displayed or felt since the days of June, 1848; and it is not too much to anticipate that the defeat of General Oudinot would so humiliate and exasperate all parties in France, and so encourage the ultra-Republicans, that a new Revolution would be imminent.

“In destroying the Roman Republic,” says an eloquent address issued by the Roman people to the French army, “you will destroy your own. If you wish to combat against Republican arms, cease to be Republicans yourselves, or confess that you are the satellites of tyranny and hypocrisy.” Tyranny and hypocrisy are the words that truly express the conduct of Louis Napoleon and his Ministers in this business; and it will require all his popularity, and more than all their wisdom and tact, to prevent evil consequences to him and them. What the French are more sensitive about, is military renown. Tarnish that, and not even a Bonaparte will atone for the calamity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The interest of all other subjects, even that of the approaching elections, is merged in that of the news which arrived in Paris from Rome during the week of the French troops under General Oudinot having been repulsed with considerable loss by the Roman soldiers. In the National Assembly, the question has been the cause of a ministerial defeat. A committee having been appointed to examine the instructions given to General Oudinot, and to report at once, the Assembly met a second time on Monday, viz. at nine o'clock at night.

M. Schœdler read the report of the committee, which stated that the majority of the committee considered that the direction given to the expedition was not conformable to the idea in which it had been conceived and accepted. The instructions given to the General commanding the expedition appeared to the committee to be different from the declarations made in the Tribune by the Government. The General appeared to them also to have gone beyond his instructions, since he had attacked the Roman Republic. In consequence, the committee proposed the following resolution:—

“The National Assembly invites the Government to take without delay the measures necessary that the expedition to Italy shall not be any longer turned aside from the object for which it was designed.”

The motion was strongly opposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in the name of the Government, but after several amendments had been rejected, it was carried by 328 to 241; majority against ministers, 87.

The result was received with loud cries of “Vive la République!” from the Opposition.

The interpretation put on this decision of the Assembly was, that the expedition should be ordered back to Civita Vecchia, and the following letter, which has been addressed by the President of the Republic to General Oudinot, being regarded as contravening that determination, has been considered, and pretty generally, as a most unconstitutional step of the President, and the ferment created thereby has added not a little to the excitement which has resulted from the wound inflicted on the national vanity by a military defeat from Italians. The letter is dated Tuesday, and was despatched by a special messenger on Wednesday. It is as follows:—

“My dear General,—The telegraphic news announcing the unforeseen resistance which you have met with under the walls of Rome has greatly grieved me. I had hoped, as you know, that the inhabitants of Rome, opening their eyes to evidence, would receive with eagerness an army which had arrived there to accomplish a friendly and disinterested mission. This has not been the case. Our soldiers have been received as enemies. Our military honour is engaged. I will not suffer it to be assailed. Reinforcements shall not be wanting to you. Tell your soldiers that I appreciate their bravery, and take part in what they endure; and that they may always rely on my support and my gratitude. Receive, my dear General, the assurance of my sentiments of high esteem.

“LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.”

M. Odillon Barrot on Wednesday defended the letter, as being solely a private communication.

The Government sent an envoy to Rome on Tuesday, with instructions to collect accurate information relative to the real feeling of the Roman population with respect to the French expedition. Meanwhile, reinforcements have been sent to General Oudinot's corps. They consist of 3000 men, with two batteries of heavy guns.

The arrest of Sergeant-Major Boichot, of the 7th Light Infantry, whose name figures on the list of the Socialist candidates of Paris, was the cause of a riot in that corps, on Friday night and Saturday morning (week), in the Invalides. He has been transferred to the fortress of Vincennes, to prevent a repetition of any similar attempt at the barracks of the Invalides, and the regiment itself has been ordered out of Paris.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President of the Republic has determined to grant an amnesty to a great number of the insurgents of June. The total number of the insurgents still imprisoned amounts to between 2000 and 3000. Of these, 1220 of the worst class are still to be retained at Belle Isle. Of the remainder, 183 have been ordered to be set at liberty, on the recommendation of the committee sent to examine the cases, and 1228 are now to be pardoned and set at liberty by order of the President of the Republic, in honour of the anniversary of the 4th of May. This measure is to be carried out gradually, for fear of the consequence of setting so many idle persons loose upon society. In the meantime, the Government will endeavour to find employment for them.

The funeral ceremony of the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon was performed on Saturday, in the church of the Invalides. All the members of the Bonaparte family were present, as also a large number of the most distinguished general officers of the army now in Paris. It was the first time that all the members of the family met together at the tomb of the Emperor. There were very few preparations made in the chapel. A simple cenotaph was erected in the middle of the chapel, and the walls were hung with black. The old soldiers of the hotel were formed in a double line from the great entrance to the door of the chapel, wearing their ancient uniforms; and a guard of honour, composed of such of the veterans as were decorated, was stationed at the cenotaph. The interior of the chapel was reserved for the veterans of the Imperial army not residing in the establishment, but who never fail to attend the ceremony on the 5th of May. They also wore their old uniforms of the Grand Army; the Grenadiers à cheval, Chasseurs, Dragons de l'Imperatrice, Mamelukes of the Guard, Light Cavalry, the Foot Grenadiers, Fusiliers, &c.

After the ceremony Louis Napoleon reviewed the veterans of the Imperial army in the *cour d'honneur*. He stopped for a few minutes to converse with many of the old men. Those to whom he paid particular attention were such as were mutilated. He promised the cross of the Legion of Honour to an old officer who had but one arm, and who, on inquiry, informed the President that he had lost it at Wagram. Louis Napoleon was, throughout, received with cries of “Vive Napoleon!” and some were heard of “Vive l'Empereur!” “Vive le Dieu de notre Empereur!”

ITALIAN STATES.

Rome.—The “Eternal City” is the great central point of attraction in the affairs of the Peninsula at present. The Italian Republicans have opposed, and successfully, too (by the notice the French troops under General Oudinot, whose intervention they have resented, rather as an act of hostility, than one of any other character. The Roman authorities having resolved to oppose force to force, the following proclamation was issued, on the 28th ult., by order of the Triumvirate:—

“Romans, a military defence is organised. The militia of all ranks are doing, and have fulfilled their duty. It remains for the people to perform theirs. All the streets of the city are to be defended. In every quarter representatives of

the people, specially appointed, will adopt energetic means to defend our territory inch by inch. They will provide ammunition and stores. All the windows are to be illuminated during the night. The Government will supply the people with arms at the proper moment. Let every man labour to render his quarter of the town inaccessible. The chief of the quarter and the representative of the Assembly will give the instructions necessary for the construction of regular barricades, and that the communications necessary for the defence be not interrupted. The Roman Municipal Council, republican like yourselves, have taken measures to supply the city with provisions. Preparations have been made to relieve the brave men who may be wounded in the struggle. The bells of the Capitol will sound the alarm. People of Rome, we have much glory to conquer. We will defend our country, our republic, and Italian honour. Be firm and courageous, and Rome will be saved! People, to arms!—THE TRIUMVIRATE.”

It was while this state of things existed within the city, that General Oudinot, having left a garrison at Civita Vecchia, appeared before the gates of Rome on the 29th, when he proceeded to occupy a position some leagues off, hoping that the presence of the expeditionary corps would excite a movement against the Government of the Triumvirate. He was disappointed in his expectations. A company of the 1st battalion of riflemen, sent forward to the gates of Rome, were received with musket shots, and retired; and immediately afterwards a portion of a division of the French army was marched forward, and penetrated into the suburbs, where they found the streets barricaded. The troops were received with a well-supported fire of musketry, and by a shower of projectiles thrown from the roofs and windows of the houses. The 20th regiment of the line, marching in front, suffered severely, and a company of Voltigeurs of that regiment were almost entirely destroyed. General Oudinot, finding it impossible to continue a contest which threatened to become fatal, commanded a retreat, and the French took up a strong position a few leagues from the city. There were about 200 men killed, including some officers, and amongst them an aide-camp of General Oudinot; and several hundred wounded. The General's brother is among the prisoners.

Upon the preceding page our Artist has represented the March of the French Troops to Rome.

The latest intelligence states that General Oudinot subsequently entered and took military possession of Rome; the approach of the King of Naples at the head of a body of troops having led to an arrangement between the Triumvirate and the General.

By accounts received *via* Paris, we learn that on the 3rd inst., by order of Radetzki, 27,000 Austrian troops were on their march to the Roman territory; some had already entered Pisa and Lucra. The King of Naples crossed the Roman frontier on the 29th ult., at the head of 5000 men. He was received at Terracina with acclamations, the people crying out “Viva Pio Nono!”

PIEMONTE.—From Turin, under date of the 5th, it is stated that General Ramorino, who had been tried for treachery previous to the late battle of Novara, with the Austrians, had been condemned to death. A report was current in Turin that the army was about to be reduced to the peace establishment. Accounts from Milan announce the departure from that city of the Austrian Minister and negotiator, Bruck. Marshal Radetzky had likewise quitted, together with General Hess, to direct the operations against Venice. It is understood that matters have been accommodated, and that the negotiations for peace have been successful.

TUSCANY. At Florence Count Serristori is appointed Provisional Regent of Tuscany, with a ministry composed of the friends of the Grand Duke. A new Provisional Government has been appointed at Leghorn.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Accounts from Palermo, dated the 26th ult., confirm the unconditional submission of that city and of the whole of Sicily. General Filangieri entered on the 29th.

GERMAN STATES.

SAKONY.—The people of Dresden, supported by their Legislative Chambers, finding that the King would not revoke his refusal to recognise the Frankfort constitution, broke out into open insurrection on the 30th ult., and, up to the date of the latest intelligence (the 7th inst.), maintained their ground against the troops, who fought desperately in the cause of the King. The city is covered with barricades. Each night the combatants rested on their arms, and, on the approach of morning, renewed the struggle. There is no account of the numbers who have been killed or wounded, but they must be considerable.

PRUSSIA.

The intelligence from the Rhenish provinces is threatening. On the 8th inst. the Deputies, to the number of five hundred, assembled in the hall of the Casino at Cologne, to determine what course of proceeding should be adopted, in consequence of the Prussian Ministry having dissolved the Second Chamber. After a debate of fourteen hours, the Assembly resolved to oppose every act which should be hostile to the Frankfort Parliament—to demand the immediate dissolution of the present Prussian Cabinet—and to protest against, and to insist upon the revocation of, the late partial summoning of the Landwehr. The greatest excitement prevailed in the public streets during this protracted sitting; and every one was apprehensive that tranquillity could not long be maintained.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

On the 14th ult. the Hungarian Parliament assembled at Debreczin, and proclaimed the deposition of the Imperial family from the throne of Hungary.

Ludwig Kossuth, the senior commissioner for the defence of the country, addressed the House, and reported on the battles which had been won, and the progress which the Hungarian armies had made. Kossuth said the time had come for Hungary to free herself of the fetters which she had worn these 300 years—to take her place among the states of Europe—and to settle her accounts with that hated dynasty which, inexhaustible in perjuries and treason, had at length forfeited the last vestige of a claim to the affection and allegiance of the generous and loyal Hungarian nation. That nation asked a resolution at the hands of the Parliament, and it had a right to make the demand, for it had faithfully and patiently borne all the burdens of the war of liberation. The gallant army which had staked their lives on the safety of the country claimed no other reward but that one resolution; and that resolution was, moreover, imperiously demanded by the condition of Europe and of the Hungarian country. He (Kossuth) would move that resolution, viz. The Hungarian nation declares as follows:—

“1. Hungary, together with Transylvania, and all parts, countries, and provinces appertaining thereto, is and shall be a free and independent European state. The territory of the whole of this said Hungarian state is indivisible, and its integrity inviolable.

“2. The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, by its treason, perjury, and armed aggression of the Hungarian nation, and further by the audacity which prompted it to divide the area of the country, to separate Transylvania and Croatia from Hungary, to annihilate the independent political existence of the country, and to raise an armed power for the purpose of murdering the nation—by these and many other gross crimes and enormities has the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine broken the Pragmatic Sanction, and every other tie which joined the two countries of Austria and Hungary. In consequence of which, this perjured House of Hapsburg-Lorraine is and shall be excluded, and deposed and banished, now and for ever, from the dominion, sovereignty, and enjoyment of the territories of Hungary, as well as of Transylvania, and all the parts, countries, and provinces thereto appertaining. And the said House is and shall be declared in the name of the nation to have forfeited the throne, and to be excluded and disowned and banished.

“3. The said Hungarian nation enters, according to its inalienable natural rights, as an independent and free state, into the family of European states; and the said nation resolves to declare and protest, and hereby does declare and protest, viz. that it will live in peace and amity with all other states that shall abstain from violating its rights, but especially with those peoples which formerly were joined with the said nation under a common Sovereign, as well as with the Turkish Empire and the states of Italy.

“4. The future system of government in all its details shall be provided for by the Parliament; and until that work shall have been consummated the country shall be governed by a President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers, to be appointed by the said President, under the personal responsibility of the said President and of the said Ministers.

“The execution of the principles contained in these resolutions is confided to a committee of three persons.”

Kossuth's motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Parliament, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people.

In Vienna, this news had created great sensation, party spirit running very high for and against the Magyars.

From the seat of war we learn that the communication between Pesth and Buda is cut off, and the Hungarians are masters of the right bank of the Danube, between Pesth and Comorn.

Bem is in possession of all the Bannat, and is taking measures to prevent the entry of the Russians into Transylvania by the defiles of the mountains. It is confirmed that the army of Jellachich has been completely destroyed near Peterwarden, on the Lower Danube.

From 50,000 to 60,000 Hungarians are about to penetrate into Galicia, near Jablunka, in order to execute an insurrection there, as in Poland and in Posen.

FOREIGN WATERFOWL.—On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Captain Gordon, visited Messrs. Baker's Pheasantry, Beaufort-street, Chelsea, and inspected the numerous and beautiful foreign waterfowl on their establishment, amongst which is a pair of mandarin ducks, the only specimen in this country. His Royal Highness expressed himself much gratified, and selected several specimens for removal to the ornamental water in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, CHISWICK.—On Saturday last, the first of the four exhibitions, for the present year, of the Horticultural Society, took place at their gardens at Chiswick. The morning was full of promise, but shortly after two o'clock the sunshine was succeeded by a thunder shower, which deluged the neighbourhood, and greatly marred the beautiful appearance which the gardens had previously presented. The unfavourable change in the weather and also the effect of preventing so numerous an attendance as usually characterises the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society. Every possible provision was made for the convenience of the visitors, and ample protection from the rain to the exhibitors. The exhibition was afforded by a new marquee of enormous dimensions and elegant appearance, erected by Mr. Benjamin Edgerton, of the borough—a very fortunate circumstance, as some of the older tents could not resist the force with which the showers of rain descended. Among the persons of distinction present were Prince Albert, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Anson, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Arundell, Lord and Lady Grey, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lord Bridport, the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. The exhibition was not equalled either in quality or variety, to those of former years.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

A great number of petitions having been presented by the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley, and several other Peers, against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and one by the Marquis of Londonderry, from Manchester, signed by 448, in favour of the repeal,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Navigation Bill. He said that he knew he had opposed to him on this occasion the feelings and prejudices of those who feared that the passing of this bill would be detrimental to the maintenance of that force upon which this country relied, and ought to rely, for the preservation of its maritime power; and he would feel it incumbent on him to disabuse those who entertained those feelings and prejudices, and to show to them that this bill would have no such injurious effect as they apprehended. He believed that many of their Lordships, and most of those who petitioned the House on this matter, were under the impression that the commerce of this country was clothed with a complete suit of protective armour; but the Navigation Laws afforded to our commerce a garment of shreds and patches, as incongruous and ragged as it was possible to conceive, and one that gave no real protection whatever. The noble Marquis traced the history of the Navigation Laws and the reciprocity treaties, and contended that, by superior energy and enterprise, the British merchants and the British shipowners were able to compete successfully with all other nations in the world. A great step towards free trade in shipping had been taken when this country departed from the rigid principles of the Navigation Laws, by entering into reciprocity treaties with foreign powers; and the results of these treaties, as they affected British tonnage, clearly proved that neither the British shipowner nor the British seaman had anything to fear from foreign competition. Our foreign tonnage successfully competed, not only with the shipping of the United States, where, though timber was cheap, labour was dear, but also with the shipping of the Baltic states, where both labour and timber were cheap and abundant. Trade being then no gainer by what remained of our Navigation Laws, and neither the navy nor the mercantile marine having anything to dread from their total abolition, there were very cogent reasons why they should be abolished without delay. The attitude of foreign powers with respect to the subject, and the wants and wishes of the colonies—particularly those of Canada, whose vital interests were involved in the issue of the bill—urged them to the immediate removal of the restrictions which still remained a clog upon the trade and shipping of the country. He warned their Lordships not to delay till it was too late. The system could not much longer be sustained, bolster it up as they might. Let them now yield, before concession became useless. Should the House refuse to pass the bill, not only would the condition of the country, in regard to all its trading interests, not be better than now, but it would be infinitely worse. He trusted, therefore, that their Lordships would agree to the second reading of the measure. “The noble Lord opposite” (Lord Stanley), exclaimed Lord Lansdowne, in concluding his speech, “has announced that he is prepared for the consequences of the rejection of this bill; and I also announce, on the part of the Government, that we too are prepared for the consequences of the rejection of it.”

Lord BRIDGEMAN said that in the course he was about to take on this question, he was solely influenced by a regard to the highest interests of the country. He had been, within a few hours, taunted for inconsistency in refusing to place the crowning capital on the pillar of Free Trade. Accustomed as he was to extraordinary evolutions, that taunt, coming from the quarter it did, was one that caused him the utmost astonishment. In fact, he gloried in that taunt. But his answer to it was, that the Navigation Laws had nothing to do with Free Trade. The noble and learned Lord proceeded to deal with the statistical returns prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade, and relied on by the advocates of the bill as arguments in its favour, and demonstrated the unscrupulous manner in which these returns were “cooked,” showing, in some instances, figures one hundred and fifty times more than the true figures. The noble President of the Council talked of this measure as a removal of fragments; but the Navigation Laws were splendid fragments, that could not be treated with that contempt with which their Lordships were asked to treat them. The noble Marquis who moved the second reading had avoided to touch upon the gist of the whole question—the object and policy of the Navigation Laws, which, through all their modifications, were preserved. That object and that policy were to encourage the formation of a mercantile navy as the only sure foundation for our military navy. The noble and learned Lord surveyed the question as it bore upon our great colonial ship-building and commercial interests, showing that the repeal of the Navigation Laws would work incalculable damage to these great and vital interests, and he warned their Lordships not to lay rude hands heedlessly upon them. This was no time for making so sweeping a change as that proposed. Their Lordships could not take the step the Government would induce them to take, because it was a step which, if once taken, they could not retrace. A shadowy threat of consequences had been held out by the President of the Council, and if this were a measure of minor importance, that consideration would have great weight with him (Lord Brougham), especially at the present critical time; but after the fullest consideration he could give to the question, he felt compelled as an Englishman, as a Peer of Parliament, and as an honest man, to oppose the further progress of this bill.

Earl GRANVILLE defended the bill and the Board of Trade returns. On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the debate was adjourned. The House rose at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

AFFAIRS OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. CHARTERIS drew attention to a portion of the report of the committee of shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway, appointed to investigate the affairs of that company, which referred to the payment of £7606 17s. 6d., in 1846, under the head “Parliamentary Expenses,” and with respect to which Mr. Waddington and Mr. Duncan stated to the committee that the sums in question had been disbursed through them for services rendered, but in a manner which did not leave them at liberty to give particulars, as they could not do so without implicating other parties, and asked Lord John Russell whether his attention had been drawn to this report, in so far as it was calculated to affect the general character of the House. His interference was not, as was erroneously supposed, directed against an individual member of that House, but for the purpose of putting an end to rumours that the money in question had been expended in what was termed “facilitating the passage of bills through Parliament;” or, in plain English, bribing members of that House. Calculated as these rumours were to damage the character of the House, which ought to be above suspicion, and to cast a slur upon the private and individual honour of every member of it, he thought some inquiry ought to take place.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed with the hon. gentleman that the words to which he had referred did tend to excite suspicions affecting the character and credit of the House. He did not give the slightest belief to the rumours to which allusion had been made, but fully agreed in the proposition that it would not be right to let these words, put forth by a committee of persons known to be men of character, pass by without an inquiry. Thinking that the matter would be best conducted by the hon. mover, rather than by some members of the Government, he trusted, after consultation with other hon. members as to the best mode of doing so, that the hon. gentleman would undertake the conduct of the inquiry, and not let the matter rest until the whole truth should have been elicited.

Mr. WADDINGTON claimed indulgence while he offered a few observations, and proceeded to refer to the committee's report in reference to the subject in question, as well as to the subsequent statement made by the directors in reply thereto; assuring the House, as a man and a gentleman, that there was not a member of that House who directly or indirectly benefited one single shilling in reference to the £7606 17s. 6d. in question. He was not opposed to the inquiry suggested, and thanked the honourable gentleman for bringing the matter forward; at the same time it was due to the House to say, that, if any allusion had been made in the committee in his presence, imputing to any honourable member of that House the receipt of a single shilling, he should have repelled it with indignation as a base insinuation and calumny against every honourable member.

Mr. CHARTERIS was in the hands of the House—but, still thinking inquiry necessary, gave notice that he should move for a committee on Thursday.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill having been read

Sir R. INGLIS moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, urging that Lord J. Russell by this bill had hoisted neutral colours for the sake of covering the enemy's goods. Although the bill was intimated the “Parliamentary Oaths Bill,” the fifth clause proposed provided for the admission of Jews to that House, and would thus take away from the Legislature of England its necessary and essential Christian character. For the sake of the Jew the House was called upon to offend the scruples of the many, and to hurt the consciences of the vast majority of the people of England, which he trusted they would never consent to do.

Major BELESFORD seconded the amendment. Mr. F. FEEL, in a maiden speech of considerable force and ability, took an historical view of the subject, expressing his firm conviction that the time had arrived when Parliament must give up its title to be called exclusively Christian; but that, while doing so, it would still remain Christian in this sense, that the great and overwhelming majority would continue Christian, and that their laws would still continue to breathe the spirit of Christian morality. Being unable to see any force or conclusiveness in the arguments against the bill, he should follow in the course of constitutional precedent and an enlightened policy by giving his hearty support to the measure.

Mr. ROEBUCK should vote for the bill, not because it contained an oath, but because it was a relaxation, and because it was consonant with the principle of step-by-step legislation, which he believed to be the most acceptable mode of proceeding to the people of England.

On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 93—the numbers being, 278 to 185.

The question of the second reading of the Lunatic Asylum (Scotland) Bill led to a division, Mr. F. MACKENZIE moving the adjournment of the House,

which proposition was negatived by a majority of 45, the numbers being 24 to 69, and the bill was read a second time.

A discussion on the question of the second reading of the Public Health (Scotland) Bill led to a second division for adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 44, the numbers being 19 to 63; when Mr. F. MACKENZIE objecting to the principle of the bill on the ground that the area of taxation was not sufficiently defined, the second reading was postponed, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Some petitions having been presented against the Repeal of the Navigation Laws, The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Navigation Bill was resumed by the

Earl of CARLISLE, who urged their Lordships to agree to the bill, although he admitted that in recommending them to do so he ran counter to some of his early prejudices and dispositions. Should this measure pass the continuance of our maritime greatness, he and those who brought it forward would deserve to encounter, not only defeat but ignominy. But his firm conviction was that the tendency of the bill would be to increase and create commerce, while commerce would promote our mercantile marine, which was the best pledge and guarantee of our naval greatness. He agreed with Lord Ellenborough that wealth was not the sole good of a state; but the wealth that this bill was calculated to increase was that species of wealth which would promote the greatness of the nation and secure the peace of the world. The noble Earl pointed out in detail the injury that he alleged was done to trade by the restrictions of these laws, and expressed his confident expectation that their repeal would stimulate exertion and lead to more economical management in the several branches of commerce and enterprise connected with ship-building and ship-navigation. Such had been the result of every abolition of monopoly yet tried, and such he had no doubt would be the result of the repeal of the navigation monopoly.

Earl NELSON felt surprised that the advocates of this bill made so little account of the feelings of the country as expressed in the petitions against it presented to Parliament. He felt satisfied with them that this measure would, if passed into a law, prove most detrimental to the naval greatness of the country. He cited the opinion of his great uncle, and referred to the victories of Trafalgar and Copenhagen, to show the vast importance of our Navigation Laws in supplying and manning our fleets. He appealed to the right reverend Bench to assist in rejecting a bill the operation of which would, if carried, be to foster and encourage the slave-trade.

Lord WHARFCLIFFE was in favour of further relaxations of the Navigation Laws, but he thought that object might have been better obtained by giving the Government a power of concession instead of that of retaliation. As he was in favour of the principle of the bill, he was prepared to vote for the second reading.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY opposed the bill.

Earl GREY denied that the existing laws afforded any practical benefit to shipowners. All the arguments that had been made use of by noble Lords opposite had been urged before when Mr. Huskisson proposed his relaxations, and they had been all at that time completely confuted. The difficulty he (Earl Grey) then found himself in was to discover substantial arguments against the measure with which to grapple. He contended that the restrictions imposed upon trade by these laws were capricious and absurd. These capricious restrictions upon our own shipping, and on the shipping of foreigners, constituted the present Navigation Laws, and our shipping and commercial interests were deeply concerned in the removal of all such crippling regulations. The noble Earl proceeded to insist that the repeal of the Navigation Laws was essential for the prosperity of the colonies, especially of Canada. He could not assent to the proposition that this question was entirely separated from that of Free Trade; and it was manifest that the people of Jamaica and the West Indies did not so regard it. Having repealed the Corn Laws, in 1846, their Lordships were bound either to retrace their steps and restore protection to Canada, or to assist that colony in getting rid of the restrictions that formed a clog upon her commerce. She had now a free trade in corn, and, so long as that was continued, it was only fair to give her free trade in ships. He did not say that protection might not be restored, but no distinct proposition for its restoration had been submitted to Parliament; and, until it should be restored, everything should be done to compensate the colonies for that which was taken from them. At all events, they could not be left as they were, if we wished to preserve the confidence and affections of the North American colonies. He believed that our North American colonists were sincerely attached to British connexion, but he was not prepared to say that their affection would be proof against the rejection of this bill. The noble Lord concluded by telling their Lordships to take warning from the past, and not to treat Canada as we had treated those American colonies which had separated themselves from the British Crown. The rejection of this measure was represented as a proof of reaction, and of a return to the policy of protection. He felt perfectly satisfied that a return to protection was impossible; but he knew that much mischief might be produced by re-opening the question, and therefore he entreated their Lordships to agree to the second reading of the bill.

The noble Earl's speech was of great length, and was not concluded until near half-past one o'clock.

Lord STANLEY could not, at that period of the night, follow the noble Earl through the numerous topics of his discursive speech. The question which the House had to decide was not whether they would judiciously amend, laws that had frequently done before, but whether they would altogether abolish, laws that, for two hundred years, were looked on as the basis of our national greatness and of our naval power. To that question he would address himself. The noble Earl had designated the Navigation Laws as disgraceful statutes and the relics of a barbarous age; but Mr. Huskisson, whose disciple he professed to be, declared them to be regulations founded on the paramount duty of every state and the highest grounds of political necessity; and Adam Smith, whose disciple the noble Earl also was, was of opinion that, though these laws originated in national animosities, they had produced all the beneficial effects of laws founded in the deepest wisdom. Between these conflicting authorities he left their Lordships to decide. The noble Earl had attempted to cast ridicule on the petitions presented upon this question. But it was remarkable that all political classes—Whigs, Tories, Radicals, Protectionists—agreed in calling for the rejection of this measure. It was remarkable, too, that there was not one large shipping town in the kingdom that did not petition their Lordships against the bill; whilst there was not one considerable shipping town that had petitioned in its favour. Then merchant after merchant had been examined before their Lordships' committee, and not one of these had any complaint to make of the grievances alleged to be caused by these laws. The benefit which the consumer would derive from the reduction of freights had been urged as a reason for removing the navigation regulations; but the consumer would actually obtain no benefit from the trifling reduction that could be effected. The case of Canada had been strongly urged; and he confessed that, looking at Canada alone, he considered it formed an exceptional case, and there were strong grounds in favour of relaxation with respect to that colony, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which we had placed her. The noble Earl had boasted, on the authority of his friends, that Canada was perfectly loyal, and filled with affection for the mother country; and, as an answer to that boast, Lord Stanley quoted a letter of the 14th of March last, from the same loyal adviser of the Government in Canada, in which it was stated that a feeling in favour of annexation with the United States was all but unanimous in Canada; and in which it was likewise declared that no country like Great Britain could expect to retain colonies like Canada under a commercial free-trade policy. So much for the noble Earl's Canadian authority. Trinidad had been represented as requiring the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but Trinidad had asked for no such thing, and the name of that colony had been most unfairly used to bolster up the bill then under consideration. Lord Stanley turned his regards to the foreign aspect of the question, which he examined minutely. There were 80,000 shipwrights in our dockyards; should these be discouraged and driven to foreign yards, as would be the effect of this measure, an incalculable injury would thereby be inflicted on our maritime strength. This was the measure which, without necessity, and on the recommendation of a dwindling majority in the House of Commons, many of whom voted against the will of their constituents, their Lordships were called on to sanction. The question of arraying class against class had been raised, but it was not raised by their Lordships, who had no personal interests in the matter—who had no motive for their conduct but the benefit of the labouring classes. This measure might be carried by a bare majority, obtained under pressure and extraordinary menaces; but their Lordships deceived themselves if they supposed that the country would be satisfied to let the question rest there. He deeply regretted that, while struggling for the honour and glory of the country, he should be chilled by the feeling that the illustrious Duke, who had so often led to victory, would stand aloof from this great constitutional fight, or would throw his great influence into the ranks of their opponents. Whatever might be the fate of this measure, the whole question of the policy that dictated it would be again raised. Reaction had commenced, and nothing their Lordships could do would give a greater impetus to that reaction than the passing of this fatal measure.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE emphatically denied that he had used any menace; he had merely echoed the declaration made by Lord STANLEY himself, that he was prepared for the consequences of the rejection of the bill. The noble Marquis replied to the general arguments used in the debate, and at the close of his remarks their Lordships divided, when there appeared for the second reading of the bill—

Present	Proxies	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—173
Against it—	Present	Proxies	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—163
Majority for the Ministerial measure	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

The House then rose at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, having sat just 12 hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a Royal commission to inquire into the Government of our colonial possessions, with a view to the removal of the existing complaints of mal-administration, to the reduction of the cost of colonial government, and to the encouragement of colonisation.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of a motion for a committee to inquire into the liabilities of foreign Governments to the subjects of Great Britain; also for a committee to inquire into our colonial government.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Mr. HEADLAM moved for leave to bring in a bill to render lawful the formation of incorporate joint-stock banks, based upon the principle of a limited liability of the shareholders.

Mr. Ewart seconded the motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was opposed to the principle of the limited liability of banks, and therefore, without going into the details, felt bound to object to the introduction of the bill.

Sir W. CLAY supported the motion. Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Cardwell, and Mr. McGregor opposed it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Major BLACKALL moved "that the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, consequent upon four successive years of distress, require the immediate adoption of such measures as may assist and encourage the individual exertion of the owners and occupiers of Irish property, and promote industry, by giving remunerative employment; and that all grants or loans of money to particular districts should be applied, as far as possible, to such purposes as may conduce to the eventual improvement of those districts, and enable them to support themselves from their ordinary resources." The hon. member was proceeding with his argument in favour of the motion, when the House was counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. P. SCROPE moved the second reading of the Employment of Labour (Ireland) Bill, the various provisions of which he succinctly explained.

On the honourable gentleman resuming his seat, the question was put in the usual form, and no one rising to oppose it, it was declared carried without a division.

The bill was therefore read a second time, much to the surprise of Sir W. Somerville, who had intended to oppose it, and not a little to the amusement of the House, the right honourable baronet, in rising to resist it, being just too late for his purpose.

On the motion that the bill be committed on a future day, Sir W. SOMERVILLE made up for lost ground by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Slaney, Mr. R. Fox, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. E. Denison, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Stafford, Colonel Dunne, Lord Bernard, Mr. Reynolds, Sir Arthur Brooke, Mr. O'Flaherty, Sir H. W. Barron, and Mr. Lawless took part; after which the House divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Majority for	..	..	..	..	..	..	—125

So the bill was thrown out.

The House then went into committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill. On the motion of Sir J. PAKINGTON, the clauses connected with the first clause, rejected by the committee on a former day, were struck out; after which the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress, the committee obtaining leave to sit again.

On the motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, the House went into committee on the Attachments Courts of Record (Ireland) Bill.

The bill went through committee, and was reported to the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, this bill was ordered to be re-committed, and referred to the select committee on the Bankruptcy Laws.

The following bills passed through the stages mentioned respectively:—

Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill—Second Reading.

Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill—Second Reading.

Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill—Second Reading.

Exchequer Bills Bill—Third Reading.

STANDING ORDERS.—NEWSPAPER REPORTING.

Lord BEAUMONT moved the consideration of Standing Order No. 130, which provides for the exclusion of strangers from their Lordships' House during their deliberations. The origin of the custom of excluding strangers was to secure freedom of speech to their Lordships, but latterly the attempts to enforce the order had been productive of the most ludicrous scenes; and therefore of late years no attempts have been made to enforce it, and the public had been admitted. He went the full length of the opinion that their deliberations should be public, both for the benefit of the public and for the dignity of their Lordships' House; and if their Lordships did not go the full length with him, they must admit that it was very inconsistent in them to connive at a breach of privilege by the publication of reports of the proceedings. But however they might decide on that point, there could be no doubt but that it was desirable that the reports should be correct and impartial. (Hear.) It was desirable that those engaged in reporting their speeches should be placed in such a position as to have no excuse for incorrect reporting. If their Lordships should refuse to reconsider the standing order, still he should propose to place the reporters in such a situation as he had described; and, in order to do that, it would be necessary to move for a select committee, who might examine witnesses, some of whom would be architects. If the standing order were considered, that must be done in a committee of privilege, otherwise this question might be referred to a select committee, and to one of them he proposed to refer this question.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE felt an insuperable objection to the abrogation of the standing order. So long as persons were in the habit of reporting their debates, that standing order gave them the power of preserving their privileges; and he was bound to say that, although he might sometimes have suffered from being misunderstood, he believed that on every occasion those employed in reporting their debates did so conscientiously, and without being actuated by any motives but those of discharging their duty correctly; indeed, he was surprised at the accuracy and the correctness with which those duties were performed, considering the difficulties under which those engaged laboured in consequence of the confusion prevailing at times in their Lordships' House. He thought every facility ought to be given to them, and he had no objection to the appointment of the committee.

Lord BROUGHAM was opposed to the abrogation of the standing order. He should be very sorry if they did not so connive. The public would suffer, their Lordships themselves would suffer, legislation would suffer, if their debates were not published, but still it would be desirable that such publication should take place by connivance rather than by direct permission. (Hear, hear.) He entirely concurred in the panegyric which his noble friend had pronounced on those engaged in giving their debates to the public. The task of reporting their debates was most difficult, and it was performed admirably, and in general in the spirit of the strictest impartiality, and those difficulties had of late been greatly increased by the construction of the magnificent hall in which they were assembled.

After some further discussion, Lord BEAUMONT withdrew his motion; and the appointment of a Select Committee—to consider generally the accommodation of the House with respect to facilities for hearing—was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, it was agreed that no bill for constructing, extending, or amalgamating any railways, or amending any railway acts, be read a third time before the 18th of May.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

Mr. ANSTEE moved the following resolutions:—That this House views with serious concern and disapprobation the great and growing increase of the consumption of the plant chicory in the adulteration of coffee, contrary to Act of Parliament; such increase having been, in the opinion of this House, chiefly owing to the orders given by the Administration to the officers of excise not to enforce the said act. That the direct results of such orders have been the fraudulent sale of ground chicory, under the name, and at the current prices, of ground coffee; a corresponding depreciation of the value and decrease in the consumption of coffee; a permanent loss of revenue to the actual amount of some hundreds of thousands of pounds annually, and which loss in the last year was augmented by the addition of about £40,000 more; the prejudice of the fair dealer, discontent and disaffection in the colonies, and the encouragement of the evil-disposed both at home and abroad to disobey laws, which must appear to them to depend upon the arbitrary pleasure of the Administration for sanction and enforcement.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion; and on a division it was negatived by a majority of 62 to 11.

Mr. HENRY DUMMOND moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee, to consider the public expenditure, and the existing system of taxation, and how far both may be revised, with a view to relieve the pressure upon the industry of the country.

After a short discussion, Mr. M. GIBSON moved the previous question, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 151 to 100.

The motion was accordingly not put.

Mr. CHARTERIS moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the expenditure of certain sums which appear as unaccounted for, under the head of Parliamentary Expenses, in the report which was recently published by a committee appointed to inquire into the management of the affairs of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.—Agreed to.

Mr. HINDLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent unnecessary Sunday Trading in the metropol.

The Health of Towns Bill (Scotland) was read a second time.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

SERIOUS ROBBERIES OF MONEY AND PLATE.—During the hours of Divine service on Sunday morning last, in the absence of the inmates, two houses in Salford were entered, and a large quantity of plate, &c. carried off. One was the house of Mr. E. Davies, 54, Oldfield-road, formerly governor of the New Bailey. It was entered by means of skeleton keys. The drawers were all broken open, and £3 in gold, 11s. 6d. in silver, and a silver watch-guard, weighing 3½ oz., valued at £2 10s., were stolen. About the same time, the house of the Rev. J. L. Poore, 5, Liverpool-terrace, Cross-lane, was entered by the front door by means of skeleton keys. The object of the thieves seemed to be to get possession of money and plate only, for several valuable articles were left untouched; while all the drawers, workboxes, desks, &c., likely to contain either money or plate, were opened, and ransacked, and property to a large amount obtained.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE IN A CHURCH.—The parish of Fen Ditton about two miles from Cambridge, was, on Sunday last, the scene of one of the most abominable outrages upon religion, decency, and law, it has ever been our misfortune to record. It seems that some time since a man, named Smith, occupying the position of a gardener in the family of the Rev. Mr. James, fell under the sentence of the Archdeacon Court, for a wilful defamation of Mrs. James, and he was in consequence condemned by Sir Herbert Jenner Foster to do penance in the parish church, on Sunday, May 6th. This becoming known amongst the lawless and disreputable inhabitants of the district, the church at an early hour was crowded to excess in every part; and ribald jokes, and conduct intolerable in a low theatre, marked the general behaviour of the people. When Smith made his appearance, shouts and cheers resounded through the sacred building. An attempt was made by the Rev. Mr. Small, of Emmanuel College, to read the service; but the noise was so great, and the conduct of the people so infamous—some actually smoking pipes in various parts of the crowded edifice—that portions were purposely omitted. As the time approached for the reading of the recantation by Smith, the excitement increased, until it broke forth in the indiscriminate hurling of bassocks, cushions, and other available missiles, and subsequently of the very pews themselves, which were broken up by the savage crowd, and thrown at the officiating clergyman and at the rector's pew, in which the reverend gentleman and his defamed wife were then sitting. Smith read his recantation to the Rev. Mr. Small, who, although standing near him, must, in consequence of the noise, have had considerable difficulty in hearing it. The brutal crowd then adjourned to a public-house, and spent the remainder of the day in drinking.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW.—On Sunday last, a fire broke out in the sugar-refining premises of Messrs. Wainwright and Co., Washington-street, Glasgow. The fire, which soon destroyed the premises of Messrs. Wainwright, afterwards communicated with various buildings adjacent, which were all destroyed. The flames then seized the Anderson Chapel-of-Ease in Clyde-street, which was burned to the ground. They afterwards communicated with the large soap and candle works of Messrs. C. Boyd and Son, then crossed the street, and attacked the boiler manufactory of Mr. Barr, the wood-yard of Mr. Marshall, and the stable-yard of Mr. Hutchinson. These premises were all completely destroyed. The value of the property destroyed cannot be estimated at much under £50,000, but the whole was insured.

MR. HUDSON'S BROTHER-IN-LAW DROWNED AT YORK.—The citizens of York were astounded on Wednesday morning by the information that during the previous night the body of Mr. Nicholson had been found in the river Ouse. Deceased was a director and auditor of the York and North Midland Railway; he was also brother-in-law to Mr. Hudson, and took a deep interest in every thing connected with the York railways, and it is said had a very large investment in them. He was in the gardens of the Yorkshire Museum during the evening previous to his death, and about half-past 10 o'clock his body was discovered in the waters of the Ouse, near to the esplanade, and not very far from his own residence at Clifton. When the body was brought to the shore, signs of life were apparent, but he died before medical assistance could be procured. His remains were conveyed to his own house. Mr. Nicholson was formerly the co-partner of Mr. Hudson, as drapers, in York. He was a bachelor, and was an admirer and patron of the fine arts. His collection of paintings was valuable, and included many of Etty's best productions.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

SACRILEGE AT KEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday, two persons were brought down from London to Richmond, on a charge of sacrilegiously breaking into the parish church of Kew, and stealing therefrom an iron chest, containing the parish registries, extending as far back as 150 years or more. The robbery took place on the night of the 22d of February, 1849, or early on the following morning, and was effected by picking the church-door lock. The chest—which was not fixed, and had a handle at either end, and did not weigh more than a hundred weight and a half—was carried away, and nothing more was heard respecting it until very recently, although on one or two occasions letters were received by the late Edward Seard, Esq., the perpetual churchwarden, announcing that, if a handsome reward was offered, and no questions asked, the parish registers and deeds would be restored uninjured. Amongst the documents of importance that were stolen on this occasion were the certificates of the marriages of the late King William IV. and of the Duke of Kent, the illustrious parent of the reigning Sovereign. Every exertion that skill could suggest and money could carry out was made to discover the lost registers, but all efforts proved fruitless, and the matter had been long since given up and nearly forgotten, when information was received by Inspector O'Brien, of the A division, and Sergeant Bennett, of the D division, which led to the apprehension of John Standen, a hawker or costermonger, as the thief, and George Tilbey, of No. 11, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, as the receiver—who were accordingly taken, on Tuesday afternoon, before Sir T. N. Reeve and Captain Price, magistrates, and evidence of considerable length was adduced, which it is deemed necessary, in the present stage of the case, to withhold. Tilbey, who was dreadfully agitated, made a statement implicating Standen, who declined saying anything, and they were both remanded to Kingston Gaol.

THE STANFIELD-HALL MURDERS.—All the furniture and effects in Stanfield-hall will be sold by public auction during the ensuing month, as the family will not reside there in future. The hall is to let, Mrs. Jermy and Eliza Chestney have left Stanfield-hall; Mrs. Jermy on Tuesday was removed to Norwich. Her general health continues to improve, and we trust the change of scenery may tend to her recovery. Eliza Chestney having expressed a desire to be left in the neighbourhood, where her friends and relations are residing, very comfortable lodgings have been taken for her, by her mistress's family, at Wymondham, where she will also have the care and attention of her usual medical adviser. The subscription on her behalf amounts to upwards of £700. Eliza Chestney is not a native of Norfolk, as has been supposed. She was born in the parish of Bradwell, in Suffolk, where her father is clerk of the parish, and her mother school-mistress. The subscription for Emily Sandford closed on Saturday last.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN AND OTHERS. Thursday being the day fixed to hear the arguments in support of the writ of error brought by Mr. Smith O'Brien to overturn the verdict of the Jury, and the sentence of the Judge who tried Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland in respect to that trial, the Lord Chancellor took his seat in front of the woolsack at ten o'clock.

The following Judges were also present—Lord Chief Justice Wylde, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Rolle, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Erie, and Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Kenyon, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Bishop of Manchester were also present. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C., Mr. Napier (of the Irish Bar), Q.C., and Sir Colman O'Loghlin, appeared for the appellants.

The Attorney-General for England, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Urlesby, appeared for the Crown.

Sir F. Kelly opened the case for the appellants, but his arguments were strictly technical, and therefore devoid of general interest.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1849.

The temperature of the air during the month of April was, for the most part, below its average value; on a few days only did the temperature reach that due to the season. The period of time between the 9th and the 28th was distinguished by very cold weather. The mean daily temperature during this time, one day with another, was 54° below the average value; the average defect of temperature from the 17th to the 22d was 10½°. The difference on the 19th amounted to 14½°. The mean temperature of the whole month was 3½° nearly below the average of seven years, and it was 2° below the average of seventy years.

The direction of the wind was mostly from the N. and N.E., and the sky was mostly covered by cloud.

The mean temperature of the air was 43½°. The highest temperature of the air was 67½°. The lowest temperature of the air was 26½°. The highest mean daily temperature was 55½°. The lowest mean daily temperature was 36½°. The mean temperature of evaporation was 42°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 39½°. The amount of rain fallen was 2½ inches.

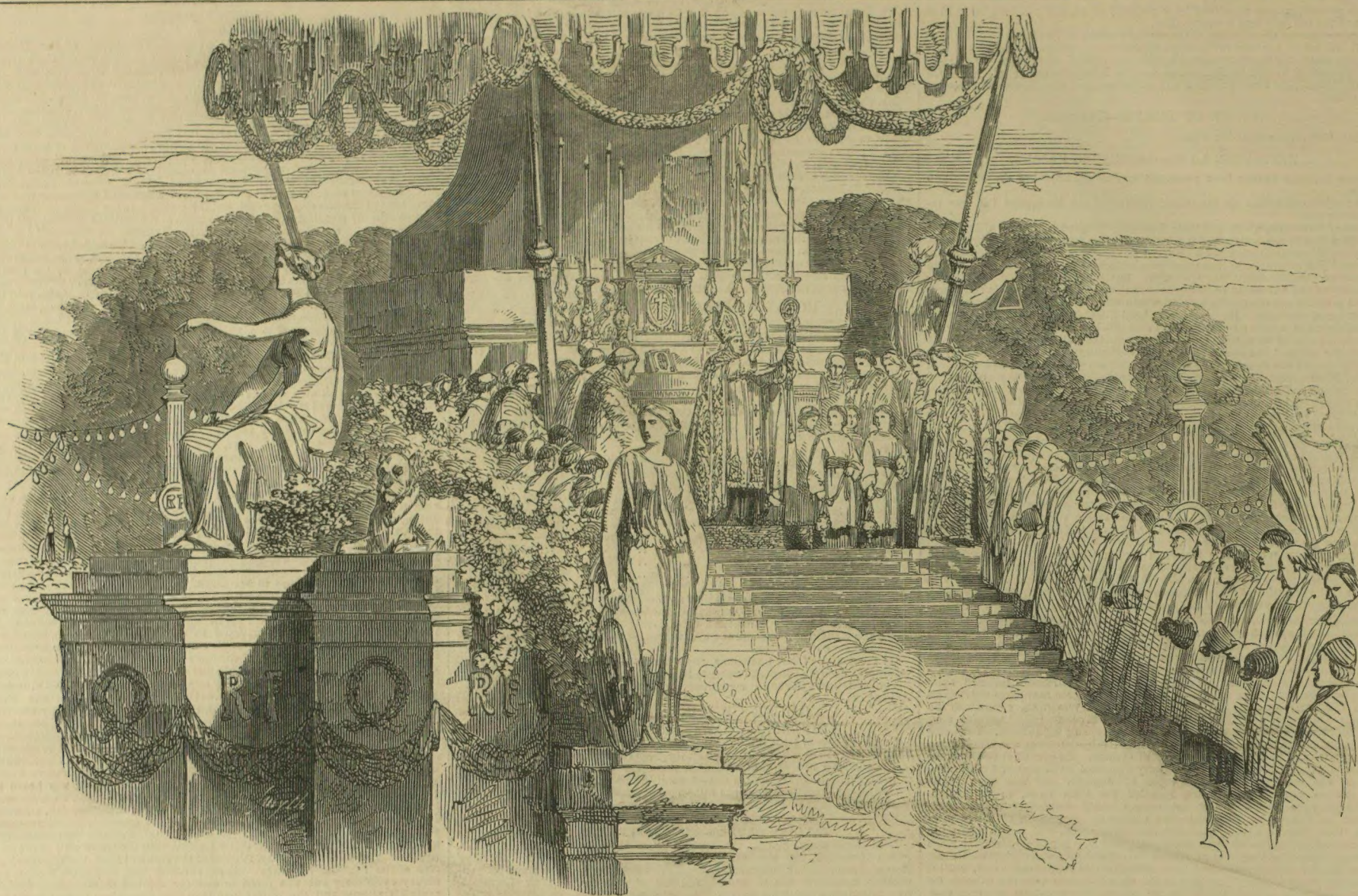
Blackheath, May 10. J. G.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.—The entire herd of short-horns belonging to Sir Charles Tempest, of Broughton Hall, in the rich grazing district of Craven, was recently sold by auction, by Mr. Wetherell, of York, on the premises contiguous to the hall. The great attention which Sir Charles has bestowed on the breeding of cattle, and the fact that he had twice obtained the gold medal at the Smithfield Club, rendered this sale attractive to a large number of gentlemen. There were 80 lots announced for sale, but 78 was the number actually offered and sold, one of the animals being lame and another dead. The sum they realised was 3262 guineas. The bulls, considering their breeding, were thought to have been sold very low; but, as the sale advanced towards the close, the biddings became more spirited.

THE GRAND FETE AT PARIS.

The first anniversary of the French Republic was celebrated with imposing ceremony at Paris, on Friday (yesterday) week.

At an early hour in the morning detachments of the National Guard marched along the Boulevards in the direction of the Madeleine, preceded each by its company of pioneers, bands of music, and colours flying. They were followed by a squadron of the cavalry of the National Guard. At half-past nine o'clock the whole of the space between the Madeleine and the National Assembly on one side, and a part of the Champs Elysees on the other, was occupied by the National Guards; the terrace of the garden of the Tuileries, facing the Place de la Concorde and the quay, was also occupied by National Guards and troops of the line. At a quarter to ten o'clock the Archbishop of Paris, in full pontificals, the thurifers and acolytes preceding him with the archiepiscopal cross raised on high,



SERVICE ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, AT PARIS.

and attended by the parochial clergy of the capital and the students of St. Sulpice, descended the steps of the Madeleine, and moved slowly along the Rue Royale towards the obelisk of the Place de la Concorde. The National Guard, who formed the double line on both sides, presented arms as the *cortège* passed, and the venerable Prelate administered his benediction as he went along. Almost simultaneously with his arrival in the centre of the square, the shouting heard in the direction of the Champs Elysées announced the arrival of the First Magistrate of the State; and the President of the Republic, wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the National Guard, with the riband and star of the Legion of Honour, accompanied by General Changarnier, who rode at his right hand, with other general officers, and followed by a numerous and brilliant staff, made his appearance.

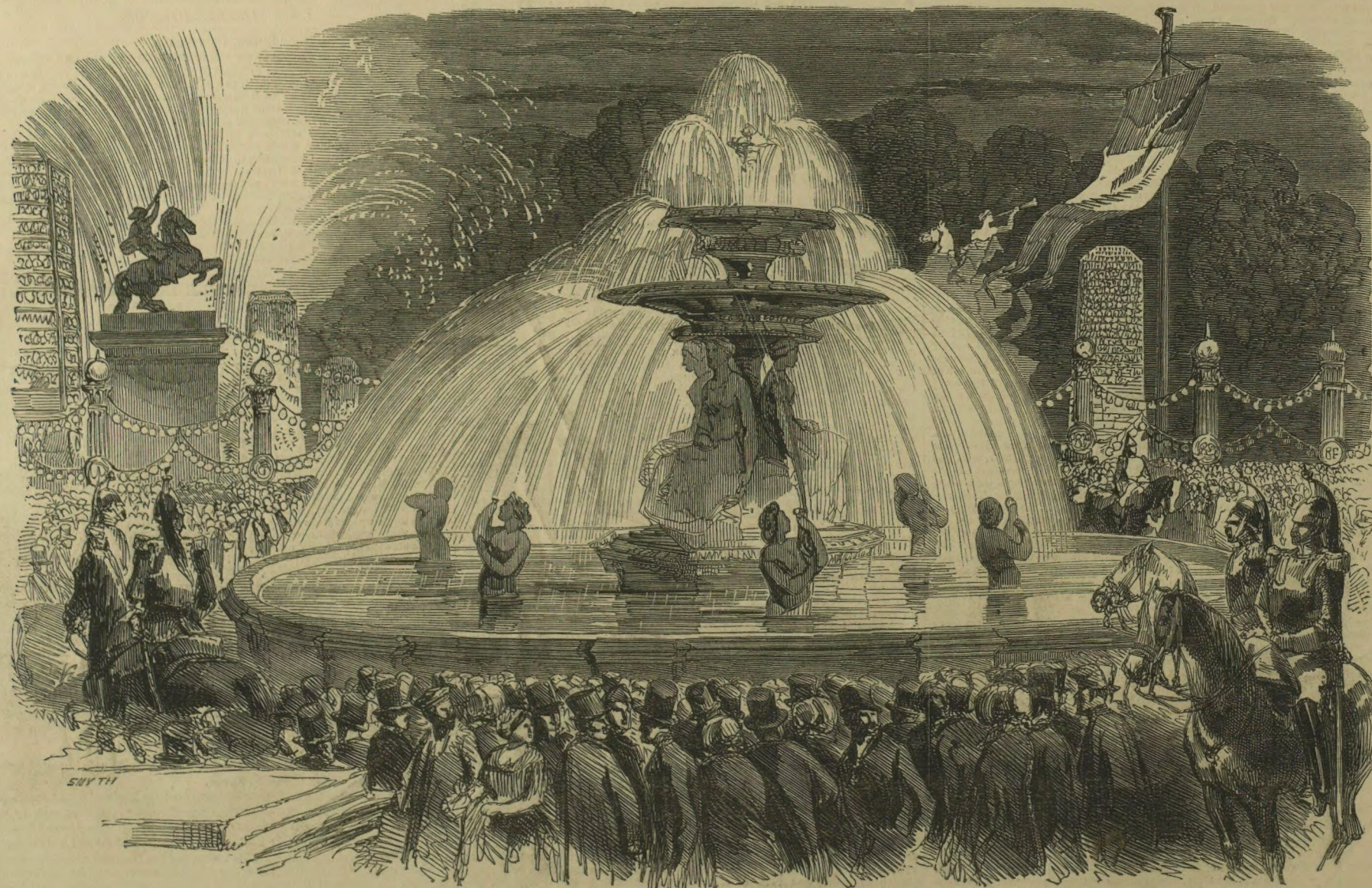
At the same moment, another *cortège* arrived in the direction of the Pont de la Concorde. It was composed of the representatives of the people, with M. Marrast, their President, the six Vice-Presidents, and the Questors of the Chamber, at their head. They were all dressed in black, and each deputy wore his tri-coloured scarf, ornamented with gold fringe, with the red rosette of deputy at the button-hole of the left breast. The whole arrived nearly at the same moment, and the Archbishop and his clergy ascended the steps of the platform erected at the base of the obelisk, and which were covered with a green carpet interspersed with flowers. In front of the high altar were placed three

superb *fauteuils*. The centre one, which was intended for the President of the Republic, was more elevated than the others. The Archbishop advanced to the altar; the clergy and students of St. Sulpice, dressed in *soutanes* and white surplices, ranged themselves round the platform. The President of the Republic assumed his place in the centre. On his right hand sat M. Mearst, President of the National Assembly, and on his left M. Boulay de la Meurthe, Vice-President of the Republic, and next to him M. Odillon Barrot, President of the Council, and the other members of the Cabinet. The representatives of the people were placed in due order round the platform. The altar was surmounted by a gorgeous canopy of crimson velvet and yellow damask, alternately placed, with a rich embroidery of gold and silver flowers, and edged with a deep gold fringe. From the summit of the obelisk floated a long tri-coloured flag. From the base to the summit were placed emblems representing the Virtues; and flowers, flags, and stars were strewn all over it in abundance. Five colossal statues, in a sitting position, round the chapel of the monument, represented Religion, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Our Artist has pictured this splendid scene.

The Archbishop approached the altar, and began the religious ceremony, which consisted of a low mass. The music was performed by the members of the Conservatoire, and a military orchestra directed by M. Landelle, who performed in the most exquisite style the "Salutaris Hostia" at the elevation,

and the "Domine salvam fac Rempublicam," as also the "Te Deum," all of which were composed expressly for the occasion. The strains of music which accompanied the solemn passage of the mass when the consecration takes place, and where, according to the Catholic rite, the Almighty descends to bless the sacrifice and the communicants, was most impressive. At the moment of the elevation, the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly, the Ministers, the attendant clergy, and all who were in or near the platform, fell on their knees, and bowed their heads to the ground; while, at a given signal, the whole of the troops presented arms, and the cannon of the Invalides thundered in the distance. The performance of the act of thanksgiving, the "Te Deum," was also most impressive. The chaunt was again responded to by a salute from the artillery of the Invalides, and the troops again presented arms. But the concluding portion of the ceremony was the venerable Archbishop blessing the people; when again the solemn music rose, and the cannon of the Invalides answered.

After the ceremony, the prelate descended from the altar, approached the spot where Louis Napoleon was standing, and conversed with him for some minutes; and then—still preceded by his acolytes and cross-bearer, and accompanied by his clergy—he descended from the platform, and returned to the Madeleine in the same order he had set out. The President of the Republic also descended, mounted his horse at the lowest step of the platform, and having gracefully sa-



ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

luted all who were about him, returned to the Palace.

The illuminations in the evening were truly magnificent. At about eight o'clock, the whole of the vast space comprised between the Madeleine, the National Assembly, and the Place de la Concorde, on the one side, and the Champs Elysées on the other, was lighted up as if by enchantment. This vast illumination rendered the finest portion of the city like an island of flame in the vast expanse. The front of the Madeleine was splendidly decorated with gorgeous chandeliers of gilt bronze, which shot forth a flood of light; the steps were also illuminated. The whole of the Rue Royale was illuminated by columns formed of tri-coloured lamps; and from their summits floated streamers with the Republican colours. The Place de la Concorde was literally bound in a circle of flame. All around were columns representing the departments and colonies, and covered over with variegated lamps. They were united together by wreaths of flowers and festoons of lamps; while in the middle towered the ancient obelisk, with its altars and its Oriental draperies, all brilliantly illuminated. The fountains in the square were covered with lamps, and the water, in which was reflected the blaze of light, gave life and freshness to the scene as it flashed through the interstices. The usual gas-lamps had been removed, and were replaced by rows of light; clusters of tri-coloured flags fluttering in the night-breeze imparted life and variety to the whole. The Artist has represented this gorgeous spectacle. In front, the Pont de la Concorde, which had been gorgeously ornamented with colours, flags, and statues, was lighted up in a similar manner; while the graceful outline of the Chamber of Deputies was rendered distinctly visible by thousands of variegated lamps. Far to the right extended the Champs Elysées, a perfect avenue of light, bounded in the distance by the Arch of Triumph and the Barrière de l'Etoile, and the effect of the light gushing through the rich foliage of the trees was enchanting. A revolving electrical light, presenting now the appearance of a globe of white flame which lighted up all around it, now a mass of red fire, now extending to a vast size, and now diminishing to a point, terminated the view in that direction. To the left was seen, like a gigantic beacon, the summit of the Palace of the Legion of Honour, exhibiting the cross of the order; while still more to the left rose majestically the dome of the Pantheon and the towers of Notre Dame, which shed their variegated splendour over all. All along the quays on both sides of the river the illuminations were equally brilliant.

The whole of the diplomatic corps were provided with places on the platform under the canopy. Lord Normanby, however, witnessed the ceremony from a private house in the Place de la Concorde.

The decorations of the whole space over which the troops were spread were those which are displayed on similar festivities; and the railing of the Tuilleries fronting the Place de la Concorde, the square itself, the Rue Royale, the Pont de la Concorde, and the avenue of the Champs Elysées were literally covered over with statues, flags, and garlands. The column of the Place Vendôme was similarly ornamented, and four long tri-colour banners floated from the summit, and immediately under the Emperor's statue. The day continued throughout most beautiful.

At the Barrière de l'Etoile there was a grand display of fireworks, followed by a magnificent bouquet at the fountain in the Avenue. There were also fireworks on the same grand scale at the Barrière du Trône. The hotels of the Ministers, all the public buildings, the gardens of the Tuilleries, the lamp manufactory at Chaillet, &c. were also illuminated in a much more magnificent style than in previous years. In a word the fête of Friday week was the finest Paris has witnessed for many years. A countless multitude of all classes of society thronged the streets in every direction. The most perfect order was preserved.

THE CITY OF TURIN.

The accompanying View of the capital of Piedmont, and the residence of the King of the Sardinian States, shows the position of the city, as well as its remarkable regularity of plan. It lies on the left or western bank of the Po, in a wide and fertile valley, between the lower offsets of the Cottian Alps on the west, and the hills of Monferrato, which rise immediately above the right or eastern bank of the Po. The valley opens to the north-east into the wide plain of Lombardy.



VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA.

Turin is one of the most regularly built towns in Europe; most of the streets being in straight lines, and intersecting each other at right angles, the squares being also of a regular form. The buildings, though massive and lofty, are, generally speaking, plain. The town is about a mile and a quarter in length, and little more than half a mile in its greatest breadth. The citadel, which is regularly constructed, and is one of the strongest in Italy, lies outside of the town, to the westward.

Turin has many important public buildings, as the modern Royal palace, the cathedral, the great theatre (one of the largest and finest in Italy), and the university. The churches are numerous, but few are remarkable for their external architecture. In the right-hand foreground of our illustration is shown the suburb on the right bank of the Po, facing the bridge, with a portion of the fine new church "Della gran Madre di Dio," raised by the municipality of Turin, in memory of the restoration of the dynasty of Savoy, in 1814. It is in imitation of the Pantheon of Rome: it is cased with marble, and adorned with marble pillars. From this point is a splendid view of the plain of Turin, the town, and the river, and of the crescent of the snow-capped Alps, from the lofty pyramid of Mount Viso on the west, to the picturesque group of Mount Rosa on the north-east.

In this question he said he would not quit the footsteps of his honoured father; the nation might be assured that he had nothing more at heart than the honour of the country.

EXCEEDINGLY ANCIENT LITERATURE.—Morrison mentions a dictionary in the Chinese language, of 40,000 hieroglyphical characters, as having been compiled 11,000 years before Christ.

THE AUCKLAND FAMILY.—There have been four extraordinarily afflicting deaths in this noble family within the last fifty years. William Eden, the first Lord Auckland, died in 1814, suddenly, while he sat at breakfast with his family; and his Lordship had the misfortune to lose his eldest son in a very melancholy manner in 1810, the body being found in the Thames, near Milbank, after having been missed above a month. His Lordship's second son, the late Earl, whilst shooting, was attacked with paralysis, which terminated fatally within two days (Jan. 1, 1849); and this noble Earl's younger sister, the Hon. Frances Eden, was seized with paralysis on April 22, and expired on the 26th.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE KING OF SARDINIA.

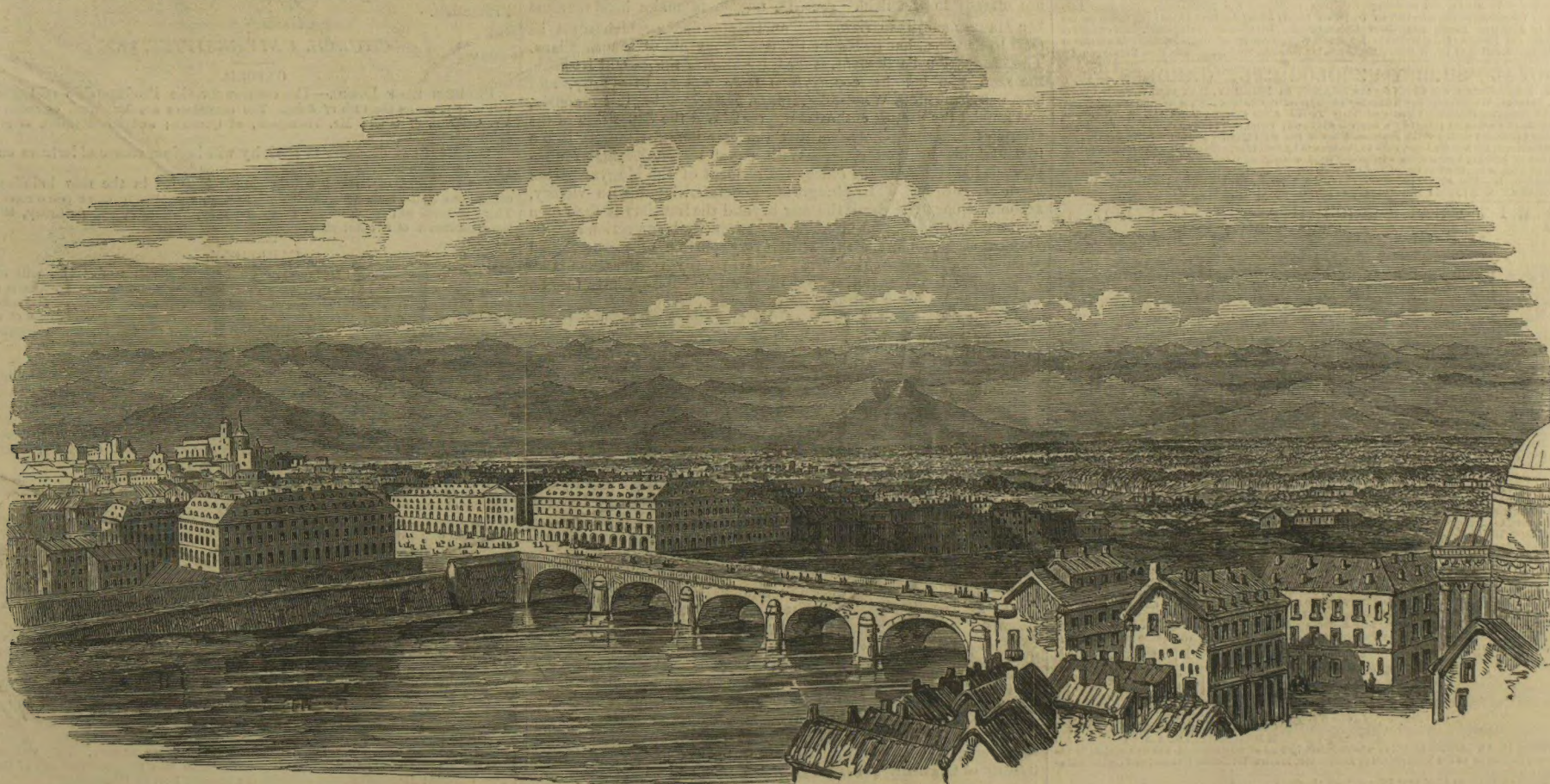
It will be recollected that immediately after the disastrous battle of Novara, on March 24, King Charles Albert signed his abdication in favour of his eldest son, who ascended the throne under the title of Victor Emmanuel. We now present to our readers a portrait of the new Sovereign, which we have obtained by the courtesy of T. B. Heath, Esq., Consul-General of Sardinia.

The young King, Victor Emmanuel Albert Eugène Ferdinand Thomas (formerly Prince Royal and Duke of Savoy), was born March 14, 1820. In 1842 he married the second daughter of the Archduke Reynier, the former Viceroy of Milan, who had himself married the sister of Charles Albert. Thus, the new King is cousin-german to the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, and first and second cousin to the present Emperor Francis Joseph.

Some interesting traits of the young King's personal courage at Novara are related in the accounts of the battle. Some touching details are likewise given of the abdication of Charles Albert:—

"In the evening, after the battle, the King, sad but calm, returned to the Bellini Palace. At 9 o'clock he sent for the Dukes of Savoy and Genoa, the Commander-in-Chief, the Minister Cadenora, and the Lieutenant-Generals and commandants of division at Novara. The rumour of his abdication had already spread in the palace, and when he entered the room in which the Council had assembled, the emotion of the persons present showed that they had penetrated his secret. The King advanced with dignity, and said, 'Gentlemen, fortune has betrayed your courage and my hopes; our army is dissolved; it would be impossible to prolong the struggle. My task is accomplished, and I think I shall render an important service to my country by giving a last proof of devotedness in abdicating in favour of my son, Victor Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy. He will obtain from Austria conditions of peace which she would refuse if treating with me.' The persons present burst into tears, but no emotion was visible in the face of Charles Albert, and all the efforts of the Duke of Savoy to shake his resolve were vain. The King embraced him and the Duke of Genoa, and all who were present. He thanked them for the services they had rendered him, and said, 'Gentlemen, I am no longer your King; be faithful and devoted to my son, as you have been to me.' He then withdrew to write to the Queen, and charged the Duke of Savoy to deliver the letter of adieu with his own hand."

On March 28, Victor Emmanuel received the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, charged to inform the King that the representatives of the nation continued to promise him all the means they could dispose of to carry on the great work begun by his father. King Victor Emmanuel thanked the deputation for their grateful memory of his father; he then gave several details on the late disastrous campaign, and mentioned several corps of the army which had fought bravely. He said his father, Charles Albert, had determined to abdicate, in consequence of the heavy conditions imposed by the enemy, and which broke his heart. The King then added:—"I have already obtained a considerable mitigation of the conditions, and I shall do my best that these conditions may be reduced." The King then spoke still more of the war; he willingly accepted the generous offer of the nation to continue the war of independence.



TURIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY LORD MALDSTONE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.
SUNDAY, May 13.—Rogation Sunday.
MONDAY, 14.—Henry IV. of France assassinated, 1610.
TUESDAY, 15.—Cuvier, the naturalist, died, 1832.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
THURSDAY, 17.—Ascension Day: Holy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 18.—Length of day 15h. 40m.
SATURDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 50	6 10	6 35	7 0	7 27	7 58
8 30	8 50	9 10	9 35	10 0	10 27	10 58
11 30	11 50	12 10	12 35	1 0	1 27	1 58

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17, 1849.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, on the scale of former seasons, will be presented on THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1849, when will be performed, in the Theatre, the celebrated Opera of NORMA. Norma, Mlle. Parodi; Adalgisa, Mme. Guilianni; Pollione, Sig. Bordini; and Orovoso, Sig. Lablache.
To be followed by the principal Tableau of the admired Ballet of FLORITA. The principal parts by Mlle. Caroline Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and M. Dor. The Selection will comprise the principal parts of the Ballet, and the admired Tableau of "The Waterfall."
To be followed by a Selection from Rossini's Opera, LA CENERENTOLA. Including the celebrated Air by Sig. Calzolari, and the Scene and brilliant Rondo, "Non più mesta," by Mlle. Albini. Angelina, Mlle. Albini; Don Ramiro, Sig. Calzolari; Dandini, Sig. Beletti; and Don Magnifico, Sig. Lablache.
To conclude with the highly successful New Grand Ballet, ELECTRA; or, The Lost Pleiad, (containing the first two tableaux). The principal parts by Mlle. Caroline Rosati, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. Maria, Thomasini, Mlle. Marie Taglioni, and M. P. Taglioni. Comprising the Grand Pas de Deux d'Action, "La Lutta," by Mlle. Carlotta Grisi and M. P. Taglioni; and also the celebrated Scene, "The Restoration of the Lost Pleiad to the Regions of Light."
Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office of the Theatre, where Pit Tickets may be obtained as usual, price 10s. 6d. each.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Madame PERSIANA.—The Directors have the great satisfaction to announce, that the distinguished Artist Madame PERSIANA, being about to retire from the Lyric Stage, has accepted an Engagement for SIX PAREWELL PERFORMANCES at the Royal Italian Opera; the first of which will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17th, when Madame PERSIANA will appear in the character of Zerlina in Mozart's Opera of "Don Giovanni."
ON THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17th, 1849, will be performed Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI, with the following powerful ensemble, viz., Mme. Grisi, Mlle. Corbani, and Mme. Persiani; Sig. Mario, Sig. Tamburini, Sig. Tagliafico, Sig. Polonini, and Sig. Marini (who will appear for the first time, in the character of Leporello). The Opera will be supported by a Triple Orchestra and Double Chorus. To conclude with a Divertissement, in which Mme. Wuthier and Mlle. Louise Taglioni appear.—Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. COSTA.

OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MONDAY, May 14, Boileau's Opera of LA DAME BLANCHE. Anna, Mlle. Chanton; Georges, M. Octave. With other attractive Entertainments.—In answer to numerous enquiries, Mr. PATEL, begs to announce, that the celebrated Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE will be given on WEDNESDAY, May 16, being the only occasion on which it can be repeated this season. La Catarina, Mlle. Chanton; Don Henrique, M. Couderc.—A new Opera, by Boileau, is in rehearsal, and will be produced on FRIDAY NEXT, May 18, entitled NE TOUCHER PAS A LA REINE. The characters of La Reine de Leon, by Mlle. Chanton; Don Fernand, M. Couderc; Don Rodrigue (Régent), M. Zelger.—Chief d'Orchestre, M. Charles Hanssens (of the Theatre Royal, Brussels and Ghent).—Boxes, 6s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. Amphitheatre, 2s.—Boxes, Stalls, Tickets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; or at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. A. W. BATTY.—Last Week but One of the splendid Spectacle.—The Public is respectfully informed, that a New Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle, founded on recent Oriental events, is in active preparation, and will be produced at Whitehouse with great splendour, under the title of MOULIAN and GOJERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs.—On MONDAY, May 7th, Fitzball's successful Spectacle of THE WHITE MAIDEN OF CALIFORNIA; or, the Horse of the Ocean. To be followed by Batty's inimitable SCENES OF THE "CIRCLE," supported by the Double Equestrian Company. To conclude with a laughable AFTERPIECE.—Box-Office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, will be again presented Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH. Principal vocalists—Miss A. Williams, Miss Dolby, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maclean, &c. The Oratorio will consist of nearly 700 performers. Tickets, 3s.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d. each. May be had of the principal music-sellers; at the Society's sole office, 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The Directors of the London Wednesday Concerts beg leave most respectfully to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they have completed arrangements by which they are enabled to offer a further Series of FOUR CONCERTS, to be held FORTNIGHTLY, on alternate Wednesday Evenings, the first of which will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 16.
JOSEPH STAMMERS, Managing Director.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 16, will be held the TWENTY-FOURTH OF THE LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (being the First of the Special Series of Four Concerts, to be held Fortnightly), when, among other distinguished artists, will appear Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Pischek, M. Thalberg, and Signor Bottesini.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-hall, and of all music-sellers.

MUSICAL UNION, TUESDAY NEXT, at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartet in A. No. 6, Mozart; Sonata in B Flat, Op. 45 (piano and violoncello), Mendelssohn; Quartet in E Flat, No. 10, Beethoven. Executants—Salomon, Daloff, Hill, and Herr Cosman (violinist), from Leipzig; pianoforte, Mr. S. Bennett.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had of CHAMBER and Co., 201, Regent-street. Members can pay at the rooms for Visitors.—Director, J. ELLA.
N.B.—The Session will conclude with a Morceau d'Ensemble by the Eleven Hungarian Vocalists.

HERR STRAUSS at EXETER HALL, with his renowned BAND, will give a GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, upon which occasion he has secured the assistance of the following eminent artists—Mlle. Jenny Treffz (her second appearance at Exeter Hall), Misses A. and M. Williams, Herr Stigge (tenor from the Theatre de la Scala, his first appearance), and Mr. George Barker. Herr Kuhn will preside at the Pianoforte.—Aston, Western Gallery, and Upper Platform, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Area, 2s. 6d.; Central Reserved Seats, 5s. To be had of Messrs. R. COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street; of all Music-sellers; at the Hall, and the Libraries.

GRAND AMERICAN HALL, Leicester-square.—ORIGINAL AMERICAN PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Largest Painting in the World. "As a work of scenic art, this Panorama is far superior to anything of the kind which has been brought across the Atlantic; while, as a work of information, it is worthy of universal patronage."—Vide Times, March 25. Hours of Exhibition: Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Eight o'clock. Best places, 2s.; second ditto, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture by Dr. Beechey, on the various modes of producing Artificial Light, daily at Half-past Three, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine, in which the Bude Light, the Oxy-Hydrogen Light, and the Electric Light will be exhibited in juxtaposition. Lectures on the Ventilation of Mines, &c., by means of a Jet of Steam, daily at Two o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings at Nine. The Microscope. The new Dissolving Views include scenes in Van Diemen's Land, from Original Drawings taken on the spot by J. Skene Prout, Esq. New Chromatope. Diver and Diving-Bell. An extensive collection of Models of Agricultural Implements, Specimens of Minerals, &c. The Music is under the direction of Dr. Wallis. Admission, 1s.; School, half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—This Establishment will OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, MAY 14th, and every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, except on the 25th of May, the Exhibition of DANSON'S Gigantic Model Picture of THE TOWN and FORT OF BADAJOZ.—New and magnificent Orchestra; Godfrey's unrivalled Band; Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—Concluding (at dusk) with a vivid representation of the STORMING OF BADAJOZ, portraying the advance of the forlorn hope, rush to the breach by light troops; heroic defence of the French; burning of houses; tremendous explosion; final assault and capture of the fortress.—Gates open at Nine a.m., feeding the animals at five, concert at six, storming at six, and dusk.—Admission, 1s.—THE FIRST GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the SEASON will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 17.—Doors open at One.—Admission, 1s.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM RISE, SURREY. PATRON.—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the ALBION TAVERN, ALDERGATE-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, 16th MAY, 1849. Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman
J. E. Goodhart, Esq.
Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman
David Salomons, Esq., Alderman
Joseph Barber, Esq.
William Brown, Esq.
Arthur B. Brier, Esq.
John Clark, Esq.
William Dudley, Esq.
Joseph Evans, Esq.
Robert Forest, Esq.
George M. Frankham, Esq.
H. E. Gurney, Esq.
George B. Harrison, Esq.
Capt. John Hall, M.P.
Capt. Edward Hall, M.P.
John J. Hubbard, Esq.
George Laurence, Esq.
Owen Lewis, Esq.
Joseph Moore, Esq.
James Newbery, Esq.
Alexander Pritchard, Esq.
Alexander Scruton, Esq.
John Mills Thorne, Esq.
Henry Woods, Esq.

The Design of this Institution is to board and clothe Destitute Children of both sexes, who are really or reputedly orphans, and to demand of the respectable parents, to train them in habits of industry and frugality, to instill into their youthful minds the principles of Christianity and virtue, to qualify them by education to fill useful stations in life, and, when practicable, to place them in situations where they will be at a distance from temptation, and have the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. Children are eligible on attaining seven years of age, and from all parts of the British dominions.
It has become necessary to make certain alterations in the building, with the view of promoting the health and comfort of the Female Beneficiaries of the Charity; a considerable outlay will be thereby occasioned, and the Directors are therefore constrained to make an urgent appeal for assistance to those who have already befriended the Institution, and to the Public generally.
They confidently look for support in a cause which tends so much to promote the glory of the "Father of Mercies," and the temporal and eternal interests of those who are the objects of his special sympathy.
A Donation of TEN GUINEAS constitutes a Life Governor; ONE GUINEA an Annual Governor; and a Donation of FIVE GUINEAS from a Governor towards the Building Fund gives an additional Vote at all Elections.
JOHN DAVIS, A.B.
CHARLES KEMBLE, A.M.
R. BICKERSTETH, A.M.
Hon Secs.
Offices, 11, Abchurch-lane, City; where Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully received; as well as at the bankers of the Institution, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane.
Dinner on Table at Half-past Five o'clock precisely.
Tickets, One Guinea each. May be obtained of the Stewards, the Secretaries, and at the Tavern.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society is now open, at their Gall. FIFTY-THREE, PATL-MALL, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk. Admission 1s.; Catalogue 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART is now OPEN at the GALLERY, HYDE PARK CORNER, daily, from Nine until Dusk.—Admission 1s., Catalogue 6d.—N.B. The Committee have the pleasure to announce the addition of an important picture, the "Penance of Jane Shore," painted expressly for this Institution by R. S. Lander, R.S.A. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.—The FIRST EXHIBITION this Season, in the Gardens of this Society, will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 16th. Gates to be opened at Two o'clock. The North Gate commensurate directly with the marquee.—Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows of the Society, price 5s. each; or on the day, 7s. 6d. each.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"W. J." Haydon-bridge.—For a tyro the "Handbook" is preferable. The back No. of our Journal may be had for 1s.
"M. N. O." Amwell-street.—R. S. V. P. means Repondez, s'il vous plait—Reply, if you please.
"Esculapius."—Removed to Argyl-street.
"Matilda."—Novello, music publisher, Dean-street, Soho.
"Piscator."—Hemingway's "Panorama of North Wales," and Cliffe's "Book of South Wales."
"Scotus." Edinburgh, will find some striking observations on the "Scriptural Deluge," in Doctor Chalmers' "Daily Scripture Readings," lately published.
"B. Y." Limerick.—Dahlia, from Dahl, the Swedish botanist.
"Emerald."—The varnish may be had of Ackermann and Co., Strand.
"Windsor."—The name is from the Register of Baptism, not Confirmation.
"Jansejee Jegeebboy."—Mr. Charles Kean. The population of Godalming was, at the census of 1841, 4328.
"Phila." Liverpool.—The "Handbook to Paris."
"Eulogios avdopatos." Limerick.—The two pages containing the Great Grimsby Docks may be bound as a folding plate.
"Clericus" and "J. D." should read Mr. A. Mackay's excellent account of the United States (the "Western World"), lately published.
"J. R. C." Marlborough.—We shall be glad to hear from you; but the worth of the Sketches will depend upon their suitability.
"G. F. T." St. Luke's, should offer the breast-plate to the United Service Museum, Whitehall.
"A Parent."—Any life assurance company.
*Answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

ERRATA in No. 368.—In the account of Fredericton Cathedral, the name of the Bishop is Medley, not Madley.—In the description of the Monument to Mr. David Ross Dickson, for Guernsey, read Jersey.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
The Queen's Isle.—The Pilgrim's Progress, illustrated by William Harvey.
Woman's Mission.—Robert's British Wine Maker.—Marriage: its Duties and Blessings.—Popham's Nursery Guide.—Staunton's Chess-Player's Companion.
Music.—"The Ocean's my Home."—"Don't you remember, Love."—"Tears, idle Tears."

On the 1st July will be published, Price One Shilling; or Post-free, 1s. 6d., THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING-BOOK.

This work is rendered peculiarly attractive by the EASY ARRANGEMENT of the SPELLING, which smoothes all difficulties experienced by beginners, and by the PLEASANT ORIGINAL READING LESSONS, which entice the learner to advance of his own accord, while the whole is illustrated by UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTY BEAUTIFUL WOOD-CUTS of objects and scenes described, forming by far the most alluring introduction to learning ever published. (144 Pages.)

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ON SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, 1849,
A GRAND TREBLE NUMBER
WILL BE PUBLISHED
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
(PRINTED ON FINE PAPER),
CONTAINING
ENGRAVINGS
OF SOME OF THE
FINEST PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY,
WITH A FULL AND ORIGINAL CRITIQUE OF THE EXHIBITION;
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ENGRAVINGS.
THE THREE NUMBERS, ONE SHILLING.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1849.

The Austrian Empire seems to be crumbling to pieces; and the centre of Europe about to become the scene of that grand battle between Democracy and Absolutism, which was predicted by the Emperor Napoleon in his celebrated saying, that within fifty years Europe would be either Republican or Cossack. The two forces are already in the field. Austria, unable to make head against her Magyar subjects striving for an independence which must be fatal to her own, has called in the dangerous aid of the Russians. The Hungarian Parliament, at the instigation of the gallant Kossuth, the man who led his countrymen from victory to victory, and humbled the pride of Windischgrätz and Jellachich, has unanimously, and amidst the utmost enthusiasm, proclaimed the deposition of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine and the erection of Hungary into a free and independent state. With equal unanimity and enthusiasm it has conferred the office of President of the Magyar nation upon M. Kossuth. The Hungarian generals, elated with victory, are endeavouring to carry the war beyond the frontiers of their own country into Silesia and Galicia, and to excite insurrection against Russia, Austria, and Prussia in every portion of dismembered Poland. The Hungarian army receives daily reinforcements of Poles; and the Russian army will, in all probability, have foes on every side of it when it enters into Hungary.

Such is the present position of the protracted struggle between Austria and the Magyars. The state of Germany is not much more satisfactory, and is to the full as perilous to the future and present repose of Europe. The entrance of a Russian army to crush the independence of Hungary, cannot but expedite the German crisis. The question of German unity and nationality has been gaining strength and impetus for the last few months; and the presence of Russia as a combatant in support of the status quo will not only excite the Viennese—coerced, but not convinced—but will produce a powerful action in the popular mind throughout all Germany. It is felt in Saxony, in Wurtemberg, in Bavaria, in Baden, in Austria Proper, in Prussia, and in the smaller German States, that the cause of Hungary is de facto the cause of the Germans; and that, if the Magyars be conquered by the Russians, there will be an end to the dream of a German nationality. The fermentation has already begun; and, at the first victory of the Russians over the Magyars, we may expect commotions throughout Germany in comparison with which those of the memorable year 1848 will appear to have been but trifling and inconsequential. The question of German unity has produced insurrection in Dresden; and, in conjunction with the obstinate unconstitutionalism of the Brandenburg administration, has driven Berlin to the very verge of Revolution. Westphalia, formerly the focus of loyalism in Prussia, has expressed itself unequivocally in favour of the proceedings of the Frankfort Parliament; and from one extremity of Germany to the other, a train is laid which would have been kindled sooner or later by the progress of events purely German, but which the late successes of the Magyars, and the con-

sequent appearance of the Russians in middle Europe, will cause to explode prematurely.

In the meantime, the Frankfort Parliament has given the King of Prussia one more chance of the Emperorship which he covets, but dares not clutch; and has placed the prize within the reach of other Sovereigns, should he still continue to refuse it. By a series of seven resolutions passed by a majority of 190 against 188, it calls upon the Governments, the legislative bodies, and municipal authorities of all the single States of Germany, to acknowledge the Imperial Constitution of the 28th of March; appoints the elections for the Lower House to take place on the 15th of July next; and the 15th of August as the day on which the first Constitutional Parliament of the Empire shall meet at Frankfort. It provides, that, if Prussia and the German provinces of Austria shall not be represented in that Parliament, the several paragraphs of the Constitution referring to them shall be modified in the manner specified by the new law, until the Constitution shall have become valid throughout Germany; and that, if Prussia, more especially, does not acknowledge the Constitution, the Sovereign of that German State which has the greatest number of inhabitants among those represented shall enter upon the rights and duties of Emperor, under the title of Regent or Stadtholder of the Empire. As soon, however, as Prussia acknowledges the Constitution, the dignity of Emperor shall be conferred upon the King. Should he continue to refuse it, and should no other among the German Sovereigns show the energy and the ability to seize the prize, the Republican party, if strong enough in the next Assembly, will make the next move in the game. The extremity to which Austria has been reduced, and the consequent appearance of the Cossacks upon the scene, have, however, deprived these proceedings of a great portion of the interest and importance which would otherwise have attached to them. We feel that not legislative bodies by their votes, but armies by their swords, will govern the destinies of Middle Europe.

The events of the next few weeks will test the earnestness of the Germans. If they are determined upon existing as one great, free, independent state in the midst of Europe, they will not suffer the Russians to annihilate the nationality of the Magyars. But if they are weary of Revolutions; if they see no clue to an outlet from the maze into which they have wandered; if they are contented to relapse into the state from which they were startled by the French Revolution of February, 1848; and if the dream of their foremost men is to be a dream and nothing more, they will leave the Magyars to their fate, and go to sleep under the shadow of Russian protection. This, however, is scarcely possible. The events that are now taking place are but the commencement of that mighty conflict which Napoleon foresaw, and which at no period threatened so imminently as it does now to involve all Europe within its range.

In the face of interests so complicated, so various, and so grand, and amidst passions so overwhelming, as those which are striving for the mastery on the Continent, and of which Germany seems destined to be the battle field, the statesmanship of the greatest intellects of our time is at fault, and the power of the most powerful become uncertain in its operation. We feel that the issues are not in human hands, and that they are not calculable in the lifetime of a generation. We see, however, that a great struggle has begun—that its very greatness proves its inevitable necessity; and we rely, amid "wars and rumours of wars," that real good will result from the apparent evil, and that the mighty conflict of contending principles will ultimately conduce to the good of humanity and the progress of civilization.

The House of Lords, by a majority of ten votes, has passed the Ministerial bill for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws through its second reading. The existence of the Ministry is staked upon this measure; and the majority in its favour, small though it be, is generally considered to be decisive of the result. The debate of two nights exemplified, quite as strongly as the previous debates in the Commons, that all the argument is on the side of those who support the repeal. The speeches of Lords Lansdowne and Carlisle were quite unanswerable; and if any of their Lordships were in the position of waverers waiting for information, must have brought conviction home to them. Lord Brougham—who opposes the Ministerial measure with a vehemence equal to Lord Stanley's, but with a discretion far inferior—made the astounding discovery that the repeal of the Navigation Laws is not a measure of Free Trade! This was the great novelty of the debate—a novelty which, like some others at the theatres, was at least productive of amusement. It is broadly stated in the ultra-Protectionist papers, that the bill will even yet be thrown out in committee, or on the third reading; but no credence is attached to the statement. Even some staunch friends of the existing Navigation Laws have begun to reconcile themselves to their fate, and to indulge the hope that, perhaps, after all, British industry is a better and stronger thing than to die out on the removal of Protection.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.
OXFORD.
PROFESSOR OF LOGIC.—The election for the Professorship of Logic will take place on the 13th of June. The candidates are Mr. Wall, of Balliol; Mr. Creten, of Oriel; Mr. Thompson, of Queen's; and Mr. Mansell, of St. John's.
The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Friday, the 18th inst., at twelve o'clock.
The Professor of Botany will begin his lectures in the new building contiguous to the Botanic Garden on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at two o'clock. These lectures will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the conclusion of the Act term.

CAMBRIDGE.
THE NORRISIAN MEDAL.—The gold medal given under the will of John Norris, founder of the Professorship of Divinity which bears his name, has been adjudged this year to Richard Whittington, B.A., of Trinity. The subject of the essay was, "The fitness of the times in which the promise of a Messiah were severally given to the Church under the Old Testament dispensation."

DURHAM.
At a Convocation holden on Tuesday, May 1st, 1849, the following degrees were conferred:—M.A.—The Rev. Rich. J. Shields, B.A., Univ. Coll. The Rev. R. Kewley, B.A., Univ. Coll., Fellow of the University. The Rev. Chas. G. Thomas, B.A., Univ. Coll. Edward J. Hayton, B.A., Univ. Coll. Rev. J. L. Low, B.A., Univ. Coll. B.A.—Charles M. Davies, Univ. Coll. Wm. D. Taylor, Univ. Coll. Benjamin Mathie, Univ. Coll. Joseph Smithard, Univ. Coll. Nicholas G. Pilkington, Univ. Coll. Joseph Bennet, Univ. Coll. Grace was passed to grant the Epiphany Term to Ferdinand St. John, of University College; and to Thomas Williams of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, who are prevented by illness from keeping that Term.
The following persons were nominated by the Warden, and approved by the House, to be Examiners at the Public Examinations:—
Examiners in Arts.—The Professor of Greek. The Professor of Mathematics. The Rev. John Ashworth, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. The Rev. Wm. Buckley, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.
Examiners in Theology.—The Professor of Divinity. The Rev. Charles Dodgson, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford. The Rev. Piers Calverley Cloughton, M.A. of University College, Oxford.
THE REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—This gentleman has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London, stating that he has taken the necessary oaths prescribed by 52 Geo. III., to declare himself a dissenting minister, and has preached at the Weigh-house Chapel, and wishes to know from his Lordship, whether his so doing will subject him to imprisonment for preaching the Gospel.
BISHOP OF LIMERICK.—The Hon. and Right Rev. E. Knox, D.D., Lord Bishop of Limerick, died at Birmingham on the 3rd of this month, aged seventy-seven. His Lordship has for many years resided but little in his diocese, which has felt the want of his presence most materially. Italy was his favourite place of sojourn. The deceased prelate was the youngest son of the late Viscount Northland, and uncle to the present Earl of Ranfurly.
The Rev. R. Knox, D.D., has been appointed Bishop of the United See of Down and Connor and Dromore.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Out-door Paupers Bill, the Distraint for Rates Bill, the Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill, the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill, the Spirits (Ireland) Bill, the Petty Sessions Bill, the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill, the Blackburn Waterworks Bill, and several other private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

RATE IN AID (IRELAND) BILL.

The Earl of CARLISLE moved the second reading of this bill.
The Earl of RODEN moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.
A lengthened discussion ensued, and on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of two; the numbers being 43 to 46.
Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

LAND IMPROVEMENT AND DRAINAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, a discussion arose relative to the most efficacious mode of relieving the distress in Ireland, and the policy of public loans and grants.

The bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be committed.
INCUMBENT ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—This bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN AND OTHERS.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord Lyndhurst took their seats at ten o'clock. The Judges who were present on the preceding day also sat to assist their Lordships.

The case for the appellants having been brought to a close, The Lord Chancellor (after consulting with the Judges) said: I have been consulting the learned Judges, and I think it my duty to state to the House the result of that consultation, that your Lordships may decide what course you are to take. The learned Judges having heard the argument on the part of the plaintiffs in error, they are unanimously of opinion that the error cannot be maintained, and that the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed. That is also my own opinion, and therefore there is no advantage in hearing any further argument. I do not know what course counsel may, however, think fit to pursue.

Lord Lyndhurst: I am entirely of the same opinion.
Lord Brougham: I also entirely agree.
Lord Campbell: I am quite of the same opinion.
The Lord Chancellor: The question put to the Judges is, whether the plaintiffs in error have maintained the error as assigned, and the learned Judges are of opinion that they have not.

The Judges here retired, and after a short absence returned into the House. Lord Chief Justice Wilde said that he was authorised by the learned Judges, in answer to the question which had been put to them, to say that they were of opinion that the plaintiffs had not maintained the errors assigned. The learned Judge then read from a paper the opinion of the Judges upon the various points urged by the learned counsel at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor then said that their Lordships, having heard the opinion of the learned Judges, and the reason why they had formed that opinion, would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed, and he would therefore move to that effect.

Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, and Campbell also concurred; and the question having been put, was carried unanimously.
The House then adjourned.

We understand that Mr. Page Wood has accepted the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the condition that he is not bound to give unqualified support to the Ministers.—*Chronicle*.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—This annual festival was celebrated on Thursday, with customary pomp, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and in the Hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris that reached us up to last night represents the business of the elections as again occupying the attention of the public, to the exclusion of every other topic, even the affair of Rome being considered secondary, the dispatches from which quarter, however, were looked for with the greatest impatience. The walls of Paris are placarded with handbills of almost every colour, which are everywhere surrounded with crowds of eager readers. The Socialist addresses have, in many instances, met with rough usage, having been obliterated almost as soon as posted.

PRUSSIA.

Advices of the 6th (if true) from Berlin, say, that a joint note, the production of the Courts of Great Britain and France, has been addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, intimating their disapproval of the intervention of Russia in the Austro-Hungarian dispute, and insisting that such interference be withdrawn.

GERMAN STATES.

The latest intelligence from Dresden is of the 8th instant. Hostilities still raged between the Royalists and the insurgents, to the disadvantage of the latter, without any immediate prospect of their termination. The members of the Provisional Government had been outlawed, and rewards offered for their apprehension.

At Leipzig, also, disturbances had broken out, but after a short and sharp struggle between the military and the populace, they were suppressed. Several of the rioters were killed.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Letters from Altona confirm the fact of the entrance of the German troops into Jutland. They add that it is the intention of Generals Prittwitz and Bonin to advance simultaneously against Belle and Fredericia.
—A private communication from Rendsburg states that news had arrived of an engagement having taken place, on the 7th instant, between the Schleswig-Holsteiners and the Danes, which had ended in the defeat of the latter. No particulars are given.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Monday the Royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace included her Excellency Madame Van de Weyer, their Excellencies the Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Countess of Dunmore, the Right Hon. and Mrs. F. Maule, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Phipps, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, went to Colney Hatch, and laid the foundation stone of the new Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Dysart, Hon. Miss Murray, General Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, also honoured the performance with her presence.

The Queen gave a concert on Wednesday evening, in Buckingham Palace, at which a party of three hundred and fifty, comprising the principal nobility and gentry in town, were present.

The Royal children each day take walking and pony exercise in the Royal gardens.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TUTOR.—Mr. Birch, assistant master at Eton, has now entered upon his responsible duties as tutor to the heir apparent. Mr. Birch will reside with the Royal Establishment, and will, of course, travel with his Royal and illustrious pupil from place to place, as her Majesty may feel disposed to change her residence. The Rev. R. Joynes has succeeded Mr. Birch at Eton.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—Despatches from Hanover were received in town on Sunday, announcing that his Majesty the King of Hanover had recovered from his recent indisposition.

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.—We understand that Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has conferred the appointment of the Vice-Chancellorship of the County Palatine, which office is in his gift, and vacant by the demise of Mr. Twiss, upon Mr. Wood, Q.C., one of the members for the City of Oxford.

A series of drawings on wood, by Mr. J. L. Williams, of views in the Royal Palaces, from sketches taken by express permission, for the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was, on Saturday last, submitted to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to express her admiration of the same.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a parliamentary dinner party on Monday, at his residence in Downing-street. The company consisted of Mr. G. Berkeley, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Henry, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Perfect, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Tenison, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Ewart, and Sir G. Grey.

A deputation from the vestry of Kensington had an interview with Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Fulham, and the formation of those parishes into a parliamentary borough to send two members to Parliament in lieu of Sudbury, disfranchised, and beg the support of the Premier and her Majesty's Government to Mr. Macgregor's motion to the same effect, and to Mr. Hume's bill for the enfranchisement of the said parishes.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The anniversary meeting of this institution will be held in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday next; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair; when the society's medallions and other rewards will be presented to several individuals for their intrepidity in saving life from fire during the past year. The various kinds of "Fire Escapes" built for the society will be exhibited after the meeting.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MR. JAMES TRACY, CLAIMANT OF THE TRACY PEERAGE.



THE sufferings and death of this unsuccessful claimant of the honours of the ancient family of Tracy, is another sad example of the misery so often attendant on Peerage causes. Few men are there foolishly enough to claim property without some sort of rational pretension to it, whereas, amongst the many aspirants to coronets, very few indeed have any pretension whatever but mere traditional gossip. Hence it is that so many Peerage claims brought hopefully before the Lords' House of Parliament terminate in utter hopelessness, and that so many suitors go forth from the Committee of Privileges, not Peers, but paupers. Mr. James Tracy, the son of humble parents, in the King's County, Ireland, was led to believe, from tradition, and an entry in the family Bible, that he had a good title to the Viscounty of Tracy, of Rathcoole. In vindication of that right he came to London, after disposing of his business as a wine-merchant in Dublin, and for fourteen consecutive years laboured with energy, the most indefatigable, and through difficulties of no common occurrence, to gain the prize on which he had staked his all. Day after day might he be seen poring over the dusty manuscripts of the British Museum, or investigating the musty parchments of Doctors' Commons or the Rolls Office. His disposition was most sanguine; and, until the last session of Parliament, he buoyed himself up with the hope of final success: but the decision the Lords then came to, invalidating the evidence of a tombstone, on which Mr. Tracy mainly relied, destroyed his last chance, and with it the hopeful spirit that had sustained the poor claimant through all his adversity. His heart was broken: from the moment of the judgment he gradually sank, until death terminated his sufferings. Independently of the title, Mr. Tracy claimed a considerable portion of the family estates, at present held by Lord Sudeley.

James Tracy's opponent, Lieutenant Benjamin Wheatley Tracey, R.N., is now the only claimant before the House of Lords.

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. EDMOND KNOX, LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK, ARDFERT, AND AGHADOC.

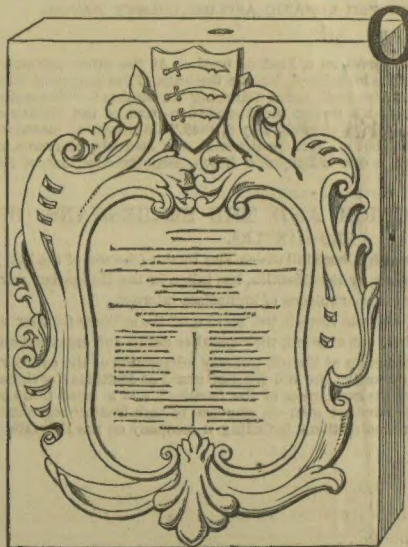


David Robert Ross, Esq., of Rosstrevor; Fanny, married to the Rev. Marcus McCausland; and Anne, married to Major Harry Smyth.

SAMUEL MAUNDER.

WE regret to record the death of this popular *litterateur*, which took place at his house, at Islington, on the 30th ult. Mr. Maunder will long be remembered by the reading masses for his ably compiled series of "Treasures," one of which (Natural History) appeared a few months since. As books of reference, they are economical of time, space, and cost, and highly attest the editor's intelligence and industry. Mr. Maunder, too, in conjunction with the late Mr. Kinnock, published, many years since, the useful series of "Catechisms" now extensively used in schools.

MIDDLESEX NEW PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.



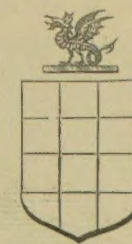
THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

Colney Hatch, to be in readiness to receive the Prince Consort. True to his appointment, the Prince arrived at a few minutes after twelve o'clock, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and the Hon. A. Gordon. On arriving at the entrance of the grounds, his Royal Highness was received by the Committee and Visiting Justices, headed by Mr. B. Rotch; and by the Marquis of Salisbury, at the head of the Justices of the county of Middlesex. A procession was then arranged, and moved to the platform, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled. In the centre was suspended the foundation-stone, sculptured with an ornamental scroll, bearing the following inscription:—"This Foundation-stone was laid by Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty's

N Tuesday, the first stone of a new Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in the presence of a very large assemblage of the magistracy and leading gentlemen of the county. The site of the new building is in the hamlet of Colney Hatch, and parish of Friern Barnet, on an elevated plot of ground near the Great Northern Railway. The necessity for this additional building is proved by the fact of the Asylum at Hanwell only accommodating 1000, whereas the number of insane poor (including idiots) exceeds, in the county of Middlesex, 2400.

Early on Tuesday morning, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, with a large number of the county magistracy, arrived at

CHARLES ST. BARBE, ESQ., F.A.S., OF LYMINGTON, HANTS, BANKER.



Thomas Foster, of Tinwell, co. Rutland, and had four sons and one daughter, viz. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hayward Southby, Esq.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

THIS gallant and distinguished officer died suddenly of a disease of the heart on Wednesday. Sir Robert, on Tuesday, appeared in good health and spirits, and walked out. Shortly before 8, on Wednesday morning, he was taken seriously ill. Several medical gentlemen were speedily in attendance, but he expired after a few convulsive struggles. Of Sir Robert Wilson's eventful life we shall give an outline, with a portrait, next week.

SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, K.C.B.

THE death of this gallant naval officer was announced last week. His commissions bore date, Lieutenant's, 1808; Commander's, 1822; and Captain's, 1827.

Sir Thomas was son of the late Major-General Bouchier, of Ardclony, county Clare, and descended from a branch of the ancient English family of the name. At the period of his decease he had attained his 58th year. In 1843 he married Miss Codrington, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. The Knight Commandership of the Bath he received in requital of his gallant services in the Chinese war.

HORACE TWISS, ESQ.

HORACE TWISS, a gentleman of well-known legal, political, and literary celebrity, was the son of a Mr. Twiss, an author of some note in his day, whose wife was the sister of John Philip Kemble. Consequently, Mr. Horace Twiss was nephew of that great tragedian, and of Mrs. Siddons and Charles Kemble. Horace Twiss was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, the 28th of June, 1811. He first practised on the Oxford circuit, and afterwards applied himself exclusively to the Courts of Equity. He also early sought fame in another path, that of literature. His lighter productions, such as "Vers de Société," first appeared, and gained him some popularity as a wit. Frequent mention is made of him in Lord Byron's journals in 1812 to 1815. Mr. Twiss's most important literary work was his deservedly renowned "Life of Lord Eldon." It was he who originated the plan of giving a summary of the Parliamentary speeches, which now usually precedes the leading articles of a daily newspaper. This summary, and other articles also, Mr. Twiss used himself to write for the *Times*. Mr. Twiss represented Wotton Bassett, and, after the Reform Act, Bridport, in Parliament. He unsuccessfully contested Bury St. Edmunds in 1841 and 1847. His speeches in the House for the Catholic question, and for allowing control to prisoners on their trial, were much admired at the time. For a short period, Mr. Twiss was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was also a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. His last appointment was that of Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster.

Mr. Twiss died suddenly, on the 4th instant, while present at the annual meeting of the Rock Life Assurance Company, at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars. "Had his health," says the *Chronicle*, "been spared to him, he might have earned still higher distinctions, literary and professional; but we are, at all events, justified in commemorating him as a kind-hearted, honourable, and estimable man, of undoubted ability, who has left a host of friends to lament his loss, and not a single ill-wisher to dispute his claim to the esteem and admiration of his contemporaries."

Consort, on the 8th of May, A.D. 1849, and in the 12th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty. May God bless this work of charity." Then follow the names of the Committee of Visitors, and the Clerk; the Architect, Builder, and Clerk of the Works.

The Prince having taken his position opposite the stone, the chairman of the visiting Justices, Mr. B. Rotch, addressed his Royal Highness on the objects of the institution, stating that what were formerly the horrors of lunatic asylums would be unknown there, where moral restraints only would be imposed.

The Prince, in reply, expressed the pleasure he felt in taking part in the interesting proceedings of the day, and his great gratification at the advantages which the proposed institution offered to the afflicted poor of Middlesex.

Mr. Daukes (the architect) then exhibited to his Royal Highness drawings and the elevation of the building, and pointed out the exact spot where the foundation-stone was to be deposited.

A glass vessel, containing the current coins of the realm, was here handed to the Prince by Mr. Fowall, and the Rev. George Hodgson Thompson having invoked the Divine blessing on the work,

Mr. Rotch presented a handsome silver trowel to the Prince, who immediately commenced his masonic labours by spreading the mortar, which operation having been completed, the foundation-stone was gradually lowered into its position. His Royal Highness then tried the level vertically and horizontally, and finding it to be correct, declared the stone to be laid.

The completion of the ceremony was greeted with loud cheers from the assembled spectators.

The Marquis of Salisbury here came forward, and said, he was desired to announce that her most gracious Majesty had presented to the visiting Justices a very liberal donation, to be invested and applied to the relief of those individuals who might hereafter be discharged from that asylum cured. (Loud cheers.)

This announcement was greeted with very enthusiastic cheers from the spectators. The magistrates joined in the ebullition of feeling, and, on the hint of Mr. Rotch, the first verse of the National Anthem was sung by the company.

Three cheers were subsequently given for the Queen, and three more for the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, after which his Royal Highness retired to the office of the clerk of the works, where an elegant luncheon, supplied by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion Tavern, was laid out; and the Prince, having partaken of coffee, drove off on his return to Buckingham Palace.

THE ASYLUM.

The building is to contain 1004 patients, namely 654 females and 450 males, and is in length 1884 ft., exclusive of workshops, wash-houses, and kitchen offices. The centre building, which is seen in the annexed view, contains accommodation for the superintendent, housekeeper, deputy-matron, and head-nurse on the right side; and waiting-room, committee-room, and rooms for the clerk, porter, and storekeeper on the left side; with the chapel in the middle, and grand staircase, over which is the cupola. Behind the chapel are the officers' dining-hall, assembly-room, school-rooms, teachers' apartments, and kitchen offices; beyond which is the washing establishment, enclosing the drying-yard.



THE SUPERB SILVER TROWEL.

On each side of the centre building are three wards, with the galleries and airing courts facing the south, divided by the staircases, which likewise form the ventilation towers. At the end of these wards are the female side, and the residence of a surgeon, with surgery, matron's departments, visitors' room, and reception rooms, with the infirmary adjoining. The building then forms a right angle, to the extent of two wards, beyond which, and separated from the other building, are three refractory wards. The corresponding wing on the male side contains a surgeon's and steward's residences, visitors and reception rooms, and infirmary, and similar wards to those on the female side.

The workshops are ranged along the bottom of the airing courts; but, being on a lower level, will be quite out of sight from the courts, the view from which will be uninterrupted over the extensive and beautiful scenery at the back.

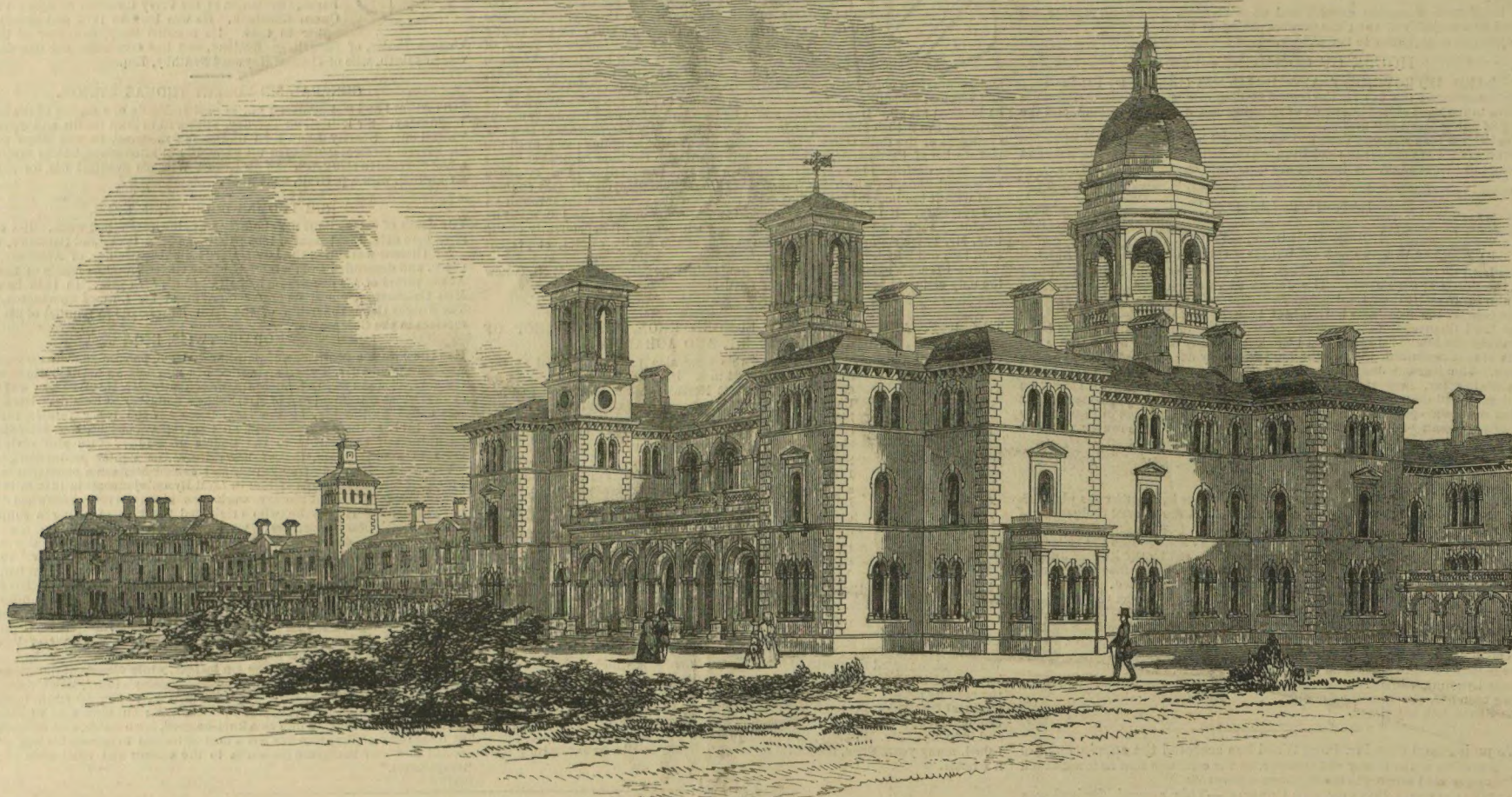
The extreme wards being on a considerably lower level, will contain an extra

story, the communication to which will be by corridors on an almost imperceptible incline. The whole of the wards will be rendered fire-proof by hollow tile arches, forming a vaulted and paneled ceiling. There will be separate communication to each of the wards by means of covered corridors, so that there will be no necessity to pass through one ward to the other.

The galleries for the patients will be wide and lofty, with windows to the south, and so planned as to have light at the ends. Upwards of one-third of the sleeping accommodation will be in separate rooms.

The style of the building is modern Italian; and the materials, grey stock bricks with stone dressings. The whole of the floors, which are not boarded, and the roofs of the corridors, will be laid with Messrs. Orsi and Armani's patent metallic lava; the floors of the colonnade entrance and grand staircase being laid with an ornamental pattern.

The ground which the Asylum will occupy contains 120 acres, through which



MIDDLESEX PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

the Great Northern Railway passes; and there will be a station to supply the Asylum with goods. The grounds in front of the Asylum up to the road will be ornamentally laid out; and the works will eventually embrace a chaplain's residence, engineer's house, lodges and farm buildings, besides gas works.

The architect is S. W. Daukes, Esq., of Whitehall-place; and the builder is Mr. George Myers, of Belvedere-road. Head Clerk of the Works, Mr. C. J. Shoppee. The amount of the contract is £138,000.

Our view of the Asylum, from the north-west, shows part of the front, taking in the central building and one half only of the other portion, so that a faint idea may be formed of the enormous range of building the whole will present when built.

THE SILVER TROWEL.

Or rather, we should say, the piece of silver plate, given in compliment to Prince Albert at this interesting ceremonial, is represented in one of our Illustrations. The silver trowels manufactured for similar occasions being simply pieces of ornamental plate, and not used for spreading the mortar, the idea of varying the usual designs and purposes of the testimonial seems to us a very happy one. The trowels are useless, as pieces of plate, in after times, and are very often extremely questionable in point of taste in design, and therefore not altogether beautiful objects of *veris*; but in the present case the piece is both an elegant and useful addition to the dessert table. It is composed of stems of vine, fastened together by their tendrils gracefully twined around them. Some small leaves upon the stems give richness and character to them, and a

large leaf at the extremity serves as a kind of bowl. At the other extremity of the stems a small shield is introduced, having the arms of the county of Middlesex upon its front; at the back is the following inscription:—"Presented to H.R.H. Prince Albert, on his laying the Foundation-stone of the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch, May 8, 1849." A crown is placed on the vine stems near the bowl. This Testimonial was made by Garrards, of the Haymarket, the design is due to Benjamin Rotch, Esq., the chairman of the committee.

ALBERT JELLACHICH AND THE SERRESHANS, OR RED-MANTLES.

The prominent position which Albert Jellachich Von Buzim (the son of the Ban), at the head of the Serreshans, or Red-Mantles, has taken in the Hungarian war, will render the accompanying portraiture of immediate interest.

The Serreshans form a separate corps in the service of the military frontier of Austria, and have had, time out of mind, their peculiar duties and organisation. In them may be sought the germ of the old military inhabitants of the country, or they are probable successors of the old frontier-guard of Matthias Corvinus. They are in some measure the gendarmes of the frontier; and a small troop of them—a hundred or two hundred men—is attached to each frontier regiment. There are about a thousand of them, including a company on the Dalmatian

coast: they are like bloodhounds in the pursuit of robbers and smugglers; and every officer takes some with him on his visit of inspection to his cordon. They are as well acquainted with the ground and with the people on the Turkish as on the Austrian side; know all the affairs of all their neighbours; have immediate information of any design that is set on foot on either side; and are respected and feared by friend and foe, besides being the heroes of most of the daring feats that are performed in the frequent skirmishes with the Turks. Like all borderers, the Serreshans give service without pay; it being, as the Austrians say, "robot," or feudal service. Curiously enough, their officers are called by the Turkish name of "Bassi;" the Colonel is Harem Bassi, or Upper Bassi; the subalterns are Vice-Bassi.

Their very peculiar uniform has been, probably, modelled on some national costume, which has now become extinct. It consists of a close doublet, with four rows of glittering buttons, fitting like a coat of mail; and over this is a red, wide cloak, with a hood, which, in rainy weather, is drawn over the head. Their pantaloons are in the Hungarian fashion, very tight, of a sky blue colour and gaily embroidered. Their thick stockings are worked in coloured thread and their hair, like that of the Hungarian shepherds, is woven into thick plaits and hangs down over their ears. In their girdle they carry Turkish weapons—a yataghan and two long pistols. A cartouche-box hangs down before, and a rifle, highly ornamented in the Turkish fashion, is thrown over their shoulder. Their whole dress and appearance is as picturesque and poetical as that of an ordinary peasant soldier is prosaic.



ALBERT JELLACHICH AND HIS CORPS OF SERRESHANS (RED-MANTLES).

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE SYRENS."—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST, A.R.A.

We have heard but one opinion expressed of the excellence of the present Exhibition, by people who will look neither despondingly nor too hopefully at anything—that it is an exhibition of more than average merit. Though some of the old men have lost ground, the young ones, both in excellence and number, more than supply the deficiency. It is not likely that Edwin Landseer, Leslie, Mulready, and Lee will achieve any greater triumphs in their art than they have already achieved; it is enough, perhaps, that they maintain their old reputations, and this they certainly do. It is for young men—like E. M. Ward, Frith, Egg, Creswick, Frank Grant, and others within the Academy—to advance; and this it is pleasing to find, they have done, almost beyond expectation; while it is equally to the honour and reputation of our English schools of art, that, what jockeys would call "the outsiders"—men like F. Goodall, Mjllais, Hunt, W. D. Kennedy, Collinson, Rankley, and other young men scarcely known beyond the pale of artistic circles, but well and favourably known—have advanced at a pace that leaves many competitors a long way behind, while it places them close at the heels of many who have had longer experience in contending with the difficulties of an art in which a continued and lengthened practice is of so vast an importance.

In order to do justice to the present exhibition, it is our intention to publish with our paper of the 26th inst. an entire supplement of picture illustration and criticism. Several pictures of acknowledged excellence are already in hand, and we have obtained the promise of others equally excellent. This arrangement will oblige us to postpone any detailed or lengthened criticism on the several works; but, that our country readers may keep pace with the London public, we shall endeavour to bring together, in as few words as possible, the more important pictures that distinguish the collection.

The places of honour in the Great or principal Room are occupied by Leslie's "Scene from Don Quixote;" by Turner's "Venus and Adonis" (wearing very much the look of an old master); by Herbert's "Lear and Cordelia," for the New Houses of Parliament; by Stanfield's largest and best work, his "Tilbury Port;" by Edwin Landseer's "Free Church," and his "Forester's Family" (both small pictures); by Mulready's "Women Bathing," a kind of academy study carried out; by Webster's "Boys' Slide;" by Eastlake's beautiful study of a female head, which he calls "Helena;" by a fine picture of Mr. Egg, A.R.A.; and by one equally fine (hung as a companion), by Mr. Elmore, A.R.A. The line of portraiture includes a capital head of John Bright, M.P., by Mr. Knight, R.A.; a charming portrait in pink of Mrs. Fraser, by Dabufe, a French artist

a capital full-length portrait of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, by Pickersgill; and a large and by no means good portrait of Prince Albert, by Mr. F. R. Say.

The principal places in the Middle Room are occupied by Mr. Roberts's large picture of "The Destruction of Jerusalem;" by Mr. E. M. Ward's "Book-seller's Shop" and "Daniel De Foe;" by Mr. Frith's only picture, but it is a fine one, "Coming of Age;" by Edwin Landseer's "Colly Dogs;" by Mr. Creswick's "Passing Showers;" by Mr. F. Goodall's "Hunt the Slipper" (one of his best works, and in a new style); by "An incident from the early life of West the painter," charmingly rendered by E. M. Ward, A.R.A.; by a clever cattle piece by our English Cuypp, Mr. Sidney Cooper, of Canterbury; by Poole's "Triptich," from the "Tempest;" by Linnell's "Sandpits;" by Mr. F. Stone's "Duet;" and by four good pictures by four young men: "Lorenzo and Isabella," by Mr. Mellais; "Rienzi vowing to obtain justice for the death of his brother," by Mr. W. H. Hunt; an interior of a church, with figures, called "Innocence and Guilt," by Mr. A. Rankley; and "Italian image boys at a roadside ale-house," by Mr. J. Collinson.

In the West Room the eye is arrested and detained by one of Mr. Danby's most exquisite effects of morning light—(he was never greater); by one of Mr. Martin's blue expanses; by one of Mr. Linnell's scriptural landscapes; by Mr



"BENJAMIN WEST'S FIRST EFFORT IN ART."—PAINTED BY E. M. WARD, A.R.A.

Herbert's "Outcast of the People," by Mr. Kennedy's "Happy Hours—Italy as it was," by two of the best Portraits in the Exhibition, Mr. F. Grant's "Marquis of Granby," and Mr. Watson Gordon's three-quarter portrait of "Prin- ciple Lee." A "Moonlight Scene off the Recliners," by Clarkon Stanfield, and an "Evening Scene in the Highlands," by Edwin Landseer, add to the varied interest of the room.

As yet we have done little more than look into the Octagon Room, where forty-one pictures are rather concealed than seen. It is never a pleasing task to criticise the works of men who are struggling into reputation, and stand in need of every assistance which a good position can give them; but who are, unfortunately, by ill luck or ill favour, doomed to be exhibited where they lose the common advantages which all require.

Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn maintain their supremacy among the miniatures; and in the Architectural Room, certainly the most striking and instructive drawing is Mr. Cockerell's "Professor's Dream," in which he has grouped with great skill, and beauty, and effect, all the glories of architecture, from the Pyramids and St. Peter's, at Rome, to the steeple of Bow Church, and the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

In the Sculpture Room, the central position is taken up by Mr. Bailey's marble group of "The Graces." Mr. W. C. Marshall contributes his marble statue of Campbell, the poet; and Mr. Behnes his marble statue of Sir William Follett. Young Mr. Westmacott, the R.A. elect, has sent a couple of busts; while Mr. Thomas, of the Houses of Parliament, contributes a "Musidora;" and Mr. Wyatt, of Rome, "A Nymph of Diana taking a thorn from a greyhound's foot."

We cannot close this brief notice of the Exhibition without expressing a regret very generally felt, that an artist of the fertile fancy and dexterous pencil of Mr. Maclell has abstained from sending even a single picture to adorn the walls. He is busy, we are told, at the House of Lords, and with Mr. Peto's princely com- mission; so that in another year we may have him even stronger than he has yet been.

That our readers, however, may not complain of waiting on this occasion, we have had two of the smaller and better class pictures engraved for our present Number. "The Syrens" of Mr. Frost, A.R.A., is one of those Comus creations for which this painter is so deservedly famed. It is altogether a lovely composition, warmly and delicately coloured, without the nudity of Mr. Etty, and without the insipidity of the late Mr. Howard. This is Mr. Frost's single con- tribution to the present exhibition. The finishing is most admirable.

Mr. E. M. Ward's smaller picture is called "Benjamin West's First Effort in Art," and represents an incident most pleasingly related by Allan Cunningham in his "Lives of the Painters." It is said, when a boy, West was placed with a fly-flap in his hand to watch the sleeping infant of his eldest sister, while his mother gathered flowers in the garden. As he sat by the cradle, the child smiled in sleep; he was struck with its beauty, and seeking some paper drew its portrait in red and black ink. He had never seen a picture, it is said, at the time, not even an engraving. There is, we observe in the same room with Mr. Ward's picture of this pleasing incident, another picture of the same subject, by Mr. Compton, but in every respect very inferior to Mr. Ward's happy composition.

Mr. Gibbons, of the Regent's Park, has had the good taste to secure Mr. Ward's picture, which is painted throughout, we may observe, with that honesty of finish so usual with this painter; while, as our readers will see by our Engraving, the incident is told in that manner which does not want words to make it intelligible.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

ROYAL CONCERTS.—There have been two concerts at Buckingham Palace this week. The first was on Monday night, when her Majesty's private band, directed by Mr. Anderson, played the "Zauberflöte" overture. Herr Joachim and Herr Fiersheim performed violin solos, and Herr Krauss a nocturno on the piano. The vocalists were Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Brugg, and Signor Stigelli, a tenor. Mrs. Anderson accompanied the vocal pieces on the piano. On Wednesday night, at the second concert, M. Costa conducted. The vocalists were, Mdlle. Jenny Lind, Mdlle. Angri, and Mdlle. Parodi, Signor Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache. For the third concert, in June, Grisi and Alboni, Mario, Gardoni, and Lablache, are engaged.

The first grand Morning Concert of the season, at the Royal Italian Opera-house, took place on Monday, and was well attended. The first part of the scheme consisted of Rossini's fine work, the "Stabat Mater," beautifully ex- ecuted, Mario singing the "Cujus animam," Corbari and Angri the duo "Quis est homo;" Tamburini, "Pro peccatis," and "Eia mater;" and Grisi, with great power, the "Inflammatus." The quartet, without accompaniment, "Quando corpus," sung by Grisi, Angri, Mario, and Tamburini, was en- cored; it was a perfect specimen of part singing. The second act of the concert com- prised Weber's "Oberon" overture; and the overture, scherzo, and wedding march from Mendelssohn's music to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (admirably executed by Costa's band), and a miscellaneous selection, in which Miss Hayes received an encore for her brilliant singing of the polacca, "Oh! luce di quest' anima," and Mario for his famed serenade, "Com è gentil." An apology was made for the absence (from indisposition) of Ronconi and Marini—Tamburini singing with great effect two airs, "Largo al factotum," and "Non più andrai." Massol sang with great spirit the air from the "Favorita," "Vien, Leonora," and the popular duo from "Masaniello," "O amor di patria," with Salvi. Grisi and Angri sang the "Semiramide" duo; and Miss Hayes and Mdlle. Merle their "Linda" duo. Madame Dorus Gras gave brilliantly Meyer- beer's cavatina, "En vain j'espère;" and Mdlle. Angri with vivacity "Una voce;" and all the above artists, including Tagliafico and Polonini, were com- bined in Palestrina's chorus "Alia Trinità," completing a very attractive en- tertainment. The next morning concert will be on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

The annual concert in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Female Musicians, established in 1839, for the relief of its distressed members, took place on Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms. Benedict and Mr. W. S. Ben- nett were the conductors, and Mr. H. Blagrove the leader. The vocalists were Mdlle. Henriette de Treffz, Misses Lucombe, A. and M. Williams, Bassano, Dolby, Mrs. Noble, and Mdlle. F. Lablache; Messrs. Machin, Whitworth, and C. Braham, and Signor Marras. Miss Deakin, a pupil of Mrs. A. Shaw, made a very favourable impression by her singing of Spohr's air, "The rose softly blooming." Miss Kate Loder played Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Rondo in B minor, and was much applauded. Two new professors—M. P. Cossman, a vi- oloncellist, and Herr Fiersheim, a violinist—made their first appearances on this occasion, and proved themselves to be accomplished performers. There are three societies for musicians—the Royal Society of Musicians, the Royal Society of Female Musicians, and the Choral Fund; but it is a pity that the three in- stitutions are not combined, so as to include everybody in the musical profession within their scope.

On Tuesday Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave their An- nual Morning Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. Sloper performed Mozart's pianoforte concerto in C minor with a classic perception of the com- poser's intentions, and with a delicate touch and refined style. The rondo brillante in E flat major of Mendelssohn was also nicely executed by the clever pianist. Herr Joachim, who, as a boy violinist, excited such a sensation in the musical circles, has returned a most excellent executant. He performed Spohr's "Scena Cantante" with the finest effect. He was warmly welcomed and immensely applauded. Mr. Sternale Bennett was the conductor, and Mr. Willy the leader of a band, which played Cherubini's "Faniska" and Mr. Ben- nett's "Wood Nymphs." Miss Dolby sang Mr. W. H. Holmes's beautiful scena of the "Blind Flower-Girl" exquisitely, and she also sang songs by Mendelssohn, Rossini, and Mr. Sloper in charming style. Miss Lucombe and Mr. Reeves were the other leading singers.

The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given on Wednesday, when a symphony by W. Layland, a canonet by H. C. Banister, and a solo by Von Holst, all three pupils of the institution, were performed. Mr. Owen played a clarinet solo, Mr. Simmons a violin concerto, and Miss Watkins and Mr. T. C. Eales pianoforte solos. The vocalists were Misses Taylor, H. Ward, Owen, L. Baxter, the Misses Reeves, and Messrs. Swift, Bay- liss, and Wallworth. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, M. Sainton principal violin.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The extraordinary violin playing of Mdlle. Wil- helmína Neruda, a child artiste, at the Princess' Theatre, is exciting the admi- ration of amateurs. She executes the "Carnival of Venice," by Ernst, with mar- vellous skill. She is accompanied by her sister a pianiste, and brother a violoncellist—both remarkable children also.—The seventh and last concert for the season of the Choral Harmonists, an amateur society which has intro- duced much good music into this country, took place on Monday, at the London Tavern.—The Cecilia Society has revived Handel's oratorio, "Theodora."—Sir H. R. Bishop has commenced at the Whittington Club a series of four lectures on the secular music of Germany, with vocal illustrations.—At the fourth concert of the Blackheath Classical Concerts, conducted by Mr. Henry Wyld, Thalberg and Jarret played pianoforte and horn solos; and the Misses Fyne and Mr. Reeves were the vocalists.—The London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Mr. Surman, has given a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Miss Lucombe taking the principal soprano music, and Miss Dolby the contralto part; Mr. Donald King, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hush, Mr. R. Smith, and Mrs. Noble being the other vocalists.—M. Rousselot, we regret to learn, owing to unforeseen difficulties, has been obliged to abandon the series of Beethoven per- formances this season.—Strauss gave a concert on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, at which locality Mr. John Parry, on Monday, repeated his amusing entertainment.—The fifth Philharmonic Concert will be given on Monday, the fourth meeting of the Musical Union on Tuesday, and the sixth concert of the Amateur Society on Wednesday.—Mr. Stammers begins a fresh series of the London Wednesday Concerts on the 16th inst., at Exeter Hall.—The annual concert of the excellent institution, the Choral Fund, will take place next Fri- day, on which day Mdlle. Speyer will give a *matinée musicale*.—The next per- formance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Costa, will be at Exeter Hall on Friday, the 18th inst.—On Monday next Strauss and his orchestra will per- form at a concert at Exeter Hall, at cheap prices. There will be vocalists at this entertainment, which is to be repeated on the 17th.—Mrs. Allen, a widow, the daughter of the celebrated author of the Logier system, has been giving two subscription concerts in Dublin, at which she performed pianoforte compositions of Haydn. Mrs. Allen was assisted in the schemes by Miss Allen, Miss Theodosia, Miss Louise, Miss Thomazine, and Miss Frederica—her daughters.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—On the 14th ult., a new opera in four acts, entitled "Tony, oder die Vergeltung" ("The Revenge"), composed by the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert), was produced with signal success. The score is described by the Ger- man critics to be elegantly instrumented, and full of charming melodies. The romance of the baritone, in the first act; the cavatina for the soprano, in the

third act; a charming quatuor (a canon), and a delightful styrienne, are quoted as the most remarkable pieces, which are likely to be as popular in the chamber as on the stage. Mdlle. Agathe and Haller, MM. Hofer, Milde, and Götze, were the principal singers. The renowned Liszt, the pianist, conducted the perform- ance: he is chapel master to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.—Meyerbeer's "Pro- phète" has reached its tenth representation at the Parisian Grand Opera, and increases nightly in popularity.—Mdlle. Persiani and Mdlle. Alboni have been singing and playing at the principal towns in the south of France with im- mense success, and arrived in town this week.—The President of the French Republic conferred on Meyerbeer, the composer of "Robert le Diable," "Les Huguenots," and "Le Prophète," the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour on the 3d inst.—The twenty-second season of the famed Conservatoire con- certs has just been terminated. The novelties have been a symphony by a lady composer, Madame Farrene, and the gleanings from Berlioz's "Faust"— homage rendered to living and native talent by the society. At the last concert a *chœur des mères* and a *marche des jeunes filles âgées*, excised from Meyerbeer's "Prophète," owing to its length, were performed. Madame Viardot, Madame Castellan, and M. Roger sang at this final concert.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last performance this season of Mendelssohn's ever popular and attractive "Elijah," under the direction of Mr. Costa, will take place on Friday next, the 18th inst.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, Mdlle. Jenny Lind repeated the character of *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula;" or Tuesday, *Maria*, in "La Figlia del Reggimento;" and on Thursday, *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo," this being the last of the six per- formances given in lieu of the Six Classical Concerts. On each evening Her Ma- jesty's Theatre was crowded to an overflow; and Mdlle. Lind was received with the highest enthusiasm, ovations of bouquets, and the most unbounded tokens of ecstatic admiration.

In "La Sonnambula," on Saturday evening, Signor Calzolari, as *Eteino*, con- firmed the highly favourable anticipations created by his first appearance. Signor Beletti, as *Count*, was also very successful.

In justice to a very clever artist, we should state that the powerfully effective scene from the new ballet of "Electra," engraved in our Journal of last week, is painted by Mr. Marshall, whose talents, as displayed in the scenic department of this theatre, entitle him to foremost rank in his art.

On Thursday next there will be one of those extraordinary performances for which this establishment is celebrated—two operas and two ballets. The con- centration of each will be given on this night. Parodi and Alboni will each ap- pear in her best part, for "Norma" will be given for the last time with "Cenerentola." The two ballets will be "Florita" and "Electra," so as to give the extraordi- nary effects of hydraulic and galvanic power, combined with choregraphy. In these performances the whole of the performers of the establishment, both in the lyrical and in the ballet department, will appear.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the second time. Marini having made his *début* this season, resumed his original part in the prologue, which was encoed, his voice towering above band and chorus like a monster ophicleide. Grisi was in magnificent voice, and acted and sang *Lucrezia* with her usual vocal and histrionic supremacy in this character. Mario per- formed the dying scene admirably; it is astonishing the progress this great tenor is making every year as an actor. Angri gained the double encore in the "Brindisi;" but the compliment was not so honourably earned as her imitable acting of the part of *Orsini*, her by-play in which raises that part to prominent importance. The trio of the poisoning scene between Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini was demanded twice.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Semiramide" was performed. It was the third time Mdlle. Angri appeared as *Arsace*; and although she was labouring under a slight hoarseness, she fully sustained the fame she has acquired in the youthful war- rior. Her energy is untiring: in the long and trying duos and concerted pieces, she exerts herself as strenuously as in her cavatinas. She is evidently an en- thusiastic, painstaking, and conscientious singer, and by her exertions and in- telligence developed novel points in *Arsace*. Her share in the execution of the quatuor in the *finale* of the first act was quite an original and powerfully effec- tive reading. The "Giorno d'orrore," between Grisi and Angri, was rapturously encoed. The *diva* was in splendid voice, and acted with astonishing force and grandeur.

For the extra night, on Thursday, "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the third time, with the second and third acts of Aubert's "Masaniello."

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" is to be produced for the first time at this establishment this evening (Saturday), with Miss Hayes, Mdlle. Corbari, Madame Bellini, Signori Salvi, Mei, Soldi, Tagliafico, Massol, Polonini, Rache, Rommy, Lavia, Telamo, Ré, and Marini, in the cast. For the scene of the resuscitation of the nuns, Mdlle. Wuthier being the Abbess, and for which Grieve, it is stated, has prepared some new dramatic effects, upwards of 100 danseuses are engaged.

Madame Persiani, retiring from the stage, will appear for a limited number of nights, the first of which will take place on Thursday next, when she will perform her popular part of *Zerlina*, in Mozart's immortal "Don Giovanni." Marini ap- pears for the first time as *Leporello*, and Madame Grisi and Mdlle. Corbari, Taglia- fico, Polonini, Tamburini, and Mario will resume their original parts.

GERMAN OPERA.

On Wednesday, the German company from Amsterdam, strengthened by the additional engagements of Herr Eri, the tenor from Vienna, and the celebrated baritone, Pischek, from Stuttgart, commenced a series of performances at Drury- lane Theatre. Nothing could be more unfortunate also than the selection of Conradin Kreutzer's "Night in Grenada" for the opening opera on Wednes- day. It is the dullest work ever endured by mortal ears. "Das Nacht- Lager in Grenada" (the Night's Lodging in Grenada) was composed in Vienna in 1834, and has had not only an extraordinary run in that capital but throughout Germany. The secret of its popularity has always been a mystery to us. The plot is singularly devoid of interest. There is a hunter who saves a dove be- longing to a shepherdess, *Gabrielle* (the losing of which dove is made the subject of a long and tiresome duo). She avows to the hunter her affection for *Gomez*, and hospitality is extended to the stranger for the night in the ruins of an old Moorish castle. The tedium of the night is relieved by three shepherds resolving to murder the hunter, whose life is saved by the timely warning of *Gabrielle*, and who in gratitude, albeit he has imbibed an affection for the fair shepherdess, gives her *Gomez* in marriage, for the hunter is no less a personage than the Prince Regent of Spain, a scion of the house of Hapsburgh, when Austria ruled in the Peninsula. The opera is spun out with long wearisome recitatives, snatches of airs and duos, here and there relieved only by an effective concerted piece.

The general execution of the work was careful and precise. The choruses are decidedly the most agreeable portion of the entertainment. The part-singing is admirable, and the earnestness of the executants beyond all praise. The orchestra is not by any means first-rate—in tone it is brassy, and the obligatos, whether done by the stringed instruments, or the wood or brass bands, were neither re- markable for delicate execution nor just intonation. The first violin in the obligato to Pischek's scena in the first act was distressingly out of tune, and dis- comfited the singer sadly. Madame Marlow, the *prima donna*, beyond some resonant upper notes, exhibited only an exaggerated method and exuberant action. The tenor, Eri, has a very disagreeable head voice. Pischek who, as a concert singer, has gained such glory in this country, disappointed us in his acting. He walked the stage, and handled his gun, and wielded his sword with the awkwardness of a novice. He was labouring under hoarseness, to which may be ascribed the failure of the great scena in which the hunter is about to be attacked; but in the first act he sang, with great spirit, a hunting song. He was most cordially greeted by the audience. Two choruses in the first act were deservedly encoed; and a trio in the last act is of great beauty, but it is very badly placed by the author of the libretto. Madame Marlow, Herr Eri, and Pischek were called before the curtain at the close of the opera; but, the sooner some other work is mounted, the better chance will the speculation have of success.

At the MARYLEBONE, the French play of "Virginie" (which Mdlle. Rachel introduced to the London public at the St. James's Theatre, some three years ago) has been very cleverly done into English by Mr. John Oxenford, the most ver- satile of our dramatists, producing the broadest farce and the most poetical drama with equal tact and success. There is something in the nature of the story of Vir- ginia—that is to say the Roman girl, and not the companion of Paul—which es- pecially suits the Marylebone public; and the declamatory scenes between *Virginie* and his daughter, and the downfall of the wicked *Appius*, elicit thunders of applause. The principal characters are exceedingly well played by Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Johnston; and their exertions, aided by some superb classical costumes and correct decorations, ensure the success of the piece.

One of those gorgeous spectacles for which the theatre has, from its earliest existence, been celebrated, was produced at the Adelphi, on Wednesday evening, under the name of "The Devil's Violin," being, as we have before stated, an adaptation of "Le Violon du Diable," in which Cerito and St. Léon gained such honours in Paris. The old story of the evil one appearing to Tartini and playing the far-famed "Devil's Sonata," is well known; and this has been laid hold of by the dramatist as the groundwork of his piece. The devil, how- ever, gives him, *Tartini* (Miss Woolgar), a charmed violin, and by its magic music he wins the heart of *Helena* (Mdlle. Celeste), but upon the usual con- ditions attached to such kind of presents—the surrender of his own soul. At a dangerous moment *Friar Tuck* (Mr. Paul Bedford) presents *Tartini* with another violin of less questionable origin, and after this we lose the thread of the story altogether. It, however, appears to terminate to the satisfaction of every- body but the *Devil* himself. Some of the loveliest effects we have for some time witnessed are liberally introduced throughout the piece. The grand floral scene at the end, in which the flowers are animated, and revolt against the *Gardener* (Mr. Wright), being superior to anything ever yet attempted, even at the Adelphi. A pretty dance with ribbons at the end of the first act was also very effective, and elicited loud applause.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Carlisle has signified his intention of presiding this evening (Saturday) over the tenth anniversary of King's College Hospital, which is to be celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. The noble Earl's name is supported by a very numerous list of stewards, including the Premier, and several distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The leading members of the Cabinet have issued cards for grand banquets on Saturday, the 19th instant, in celebration of the anniversary of her Majesty's natal day.

Count Perponcher has been appointed by the King of Prussia secre- tary to the Prussian Legation in London, in the room of Prince Lowenstein, who has been recalled to fill a higher diplomatic post. The noble Count is hourly expected to arrive from Berlin.

The Asylum for Aged Governesses, now building at Kentish Town, will be opened by the Duke of Cambridge on the 12th June. A fancy sale is to be held on that day and the 13th, to augment the funds of this laudable institu- tion. The patronage is distinguished, and consists of the *élite* of the aristocracy. Mr. Felix Bedingfield is appointed Judicial Referee in the island of Trinidad.

The blockade of Palermo, threatened by the Neapolitan Government, has not been carried into effect, and the trade of the port and all other parts of the island has continued unmolested. Her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, and the *Ondine* steam frigate, are stationed there for the protection of British property.

The health of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, who has been ailing some time past, has considerably improved. Although his Lordship has regained much strength, he is still confined to his room.

The second of the fashionable *réunions* at Almack's took place on Thursday, when, as all the ladies patronesses are now in town, there was a very full attendance. Herr Strauss conducted the ball.

In proof of the reviving confidence of the capitalists of this country in American securities, it may be mentioned that the last arrival from New York brought the information of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. having purchased of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company £200,000 of Five per Cent. sterling Maryland state bonds.

The latest accounts from the United States inform us that the ice on the canals was about breaking up, after a very severe winter, and that the in- tercourse with the Western states was about to be resumed. Prodigious quan- tities of grain, flour, Indian corn, and meal were ready for transit to the coast, and would be available for shipment to Great Britain.

The American mail steamer *Canada*, Captain Judkins, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for New York *via* Halifax. She carried out a large number of passengers, and the weekly mails for Canada and the United States, and also upwards of £23,000 in specie.

From a return recently prepared for presentation to Parliament, it appears that the aggregate length of the turnpike roads in the county of Mid- dlesex is 157 miles; aggregate amount of debt, £238,011; aggregate amount of unpaid interest, £28,842; total debt and interest, £266,853.

Charles Lankester, one of the prisoners who escaped from the *Hebe* con- vict hulk last week, has been recaptured at Barnet by two constables of the S division of police. He and the other prisoner, Bradbury, slipped through one of the air-scuttles and plunged into the river. Lankester being an excellent swim- mer swam across the Thames and made for the opposite shore, where he landed. The other prisoner, Bradbury, took to the other side of the river, and, from his being a very indifferent swimmer, it is supposed that he perished.

The French government continues to send to Louis Philippe the moveable private property left by the Royal Family in France. An immense number of cases have been forwarded lately, and, to the honour of the President of the Republic, he has personally interested himself in promoting this act of justice.

Clot Bey, the famous French physician, who has been so long in Egypt, and has written several works on that country, has been dismissed from the Government service by Abbas Pasha, and a certain pension granted to him on condition of his living out of Egypt.

Abbas Pasha has announced his intention of building a new town, to be called Abaseeyeh, on the site of the Caliphs' tombs, in the vicinity of Cairo. The Viceroy came to this resolution after calculating the extensive repairs and alterations which the town of Cairo required, and which would far surpass the expense of building a new town. The projected site is considered very healthy and favourable; the Pasha has a palace there already, and his Highness will induce all those connected with the Government to build houses there at once.

The number of persons who have left the United States for California by sea, since the beginning of the golden emigration, is 19,717, in 309 vessels.

Arrangements are said to be in progress with a party of respectability and responsibility, for working the Eastern Counties line by contract instead of by the company itself, and it is alleged that the saving to the company will be £90,000 a year.

A party of young men is now organizing in New York to go in search of Sir John Franklin, being alike induced by a love of adventure and the pros- pect of the munificent reward offered by the British Government.

Large numbers of persons are emigrating from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the United States. During one week last month thirty-nine ves- sels arrived from thence at Boston, with 452 passengers. There is no political reason for this migration—superior advantage of soil and climate being the main objects of the wanderers.

Charles Albert, the ex-King of Sardinia, arrived at Oporto on the 20th ult. He intends, it is said, to buy an estate, and fix his residence there. The Queen of Portugal invited Charles Albert to her palace, but he declined going.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were 607,350lb., being a larger quantity than for many weeks past. The increase has been most percept- ible within the last three days, duty having been paid upon as much as 132,000lb. on Friday.

The subscription for the widows and children of the sufferers in the calamity at Darley Main amounts to upwards of £2000.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Sergeant Her- bert Jones to be the Judge of the Clerkenwell County Court of Middlesex, in the room of the late Thomas Starkie, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

The Queen has appointed to the rectory of Aldingham, diocese of Chester, the Rev. John Macaulay, Vicar of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

The total number of petitions which have been presented to the House of Commons up to May 2, in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, amount to 8; and the signatures to 342; the total amount of petitions against the bill amount to 77, and the signatures to 3599. The Marriages Bill has been somewhat more fortunate, as public opinion appears to be more in its favour; the total number of petitions presented amounting to 86, and the signatures to 15,976; against—petitions 292, signatures 8364.

A monument is to be raised to the memory of the lamented Lord George Bentinck at the expense of the Duke of Portland, his afflicted father, on the spot where his talented son fell lifeless. An architect from London has lately been at Welbeck on the business.

The Prince and Princess Doria Pamphily left Naples on the 4th inst. for London, with the express intention of being present at her Majesty's birth- day Drawing-room on the 19th.

The members of the National Club held their annual dinner on Wed- nesday evening, at the Club-house, Old Palace-yard, the Earl of Winchelsea in the chair. Covers were laid for upwards of sixty. Many excellent speeches were afterwards delivered by members of both houses of Parliament, and other gentle- men of rank and influence.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton have fixed their anniversary for Wednesday, June 13th, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's. The Earl of Ellenborough will preside, supported by the Duke of Buc- leuch, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Lyttleton, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., &c.

Lady Dismore and suite embarked at Blackwall, on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship *Ocean* for Rotterdam, to be present at the coronation of the King of Holland on Saturday (this day).

On and from the 16th of this month, the prepayment of postage will be optional on letters to Constantinople, Galatz, Bucharest, Jassy, Ibrail, Botuschana, Salonica, Scutari, and Seres.

The first Australian mail, *via* Southampton, Egypt, and India, and by steamers from Singapore, will, it is expected, be despatched about next August.

On Saturday, some paviours were at work near Trinity College, Cambridge, when some students gave them bottle after bottle of wine to drink, until one of the men became so drunk that he died.

Mr. Fagan, one of the members for Wexford, has contributed £100 to relieve the distress in the west.

Viscount Lorton has reduced the rents of his Irish tenants 4s. in the pound for one year absolutely, and for a longer period if necessary.

The Viscountess Castlemaine has remitted to all tenants (Ireland) who pay their November rents before the 20th of June next, a percentage of 4s. in the pound. Her estates are in the vicinity of Moate and Athlone.

Mr. J. Grattan has given £100 to the fund for the relief of Irish distress.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Westminster will celebrate their anniversary festival on Wednesday, June 13th.

Among the passengers by the English mail steamer on Tuesday last to Ostend were 30 sailors of the British royal navy, accompanied by an officer. They were en route for Prussia for the purpose of taking service in the German navy; several others, it is understood, will soon follow.

A bill has been brought from the Lords, confirming certain acts of the local legislature respecting the rebuilding of the town of St. John's, Newfound- land, and enabling the said Legislature to make other provisions for the same purpose.

The days fixed for the Birmingham Musical Festival are the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of September next. M. Costa is appointed to select the choir and orchestra and to conduct.

The London Hospital Medical Schools prizes awarded for the past session were distributed on Tuesday by Mr. Charles C. Stutfield in the presence of a large body of spectators; the gold medals presented by the governors were presented to the pupils distinguished for zeal and intelligence. At the con- clusion of the distribution Mr. Stutfield delivered an able and eloquent address to the successful competitors.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society took place in the large room at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The Earl of Carlisle occupied the chair; and amongst those present were the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Manchester, Lord Montagu, Sir E. N. Duxton, W. Touke, Esq., S. Garney, &c. The report stated that 103 new schools, which were attended by 10,000 children, had been established during the year in seventy-eight different localities. The model school at Bristol had been attended by 919 boys throughout the year, and by 31,399 since its commencement. The relative number of girls in attendance was 450 and 18,294. The auxiliary home branches and the foreign operations of the society were also reported on most favourably, and were found to be fully up to the mark of any previous year. The receipts from all sources for the year were £11,711 18s. 8d., the whole of which sum had been expended in carrying out the various objects of the society.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The commemorative festival to celebrate the 91st anniversary of this charity was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents of the charity, in the chair. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Orphan Working School, and may it continue to flourish for ever," acquainted the company that the institution was formed in 1758, 91 years since, for 20 boys. It had now under its care 200 children, viz. 129 boys and 71 girls. The average annual admission to 1835 was 15; in 1835 to 1840, 19; from 1840 to 1845, 39; and during the last two years 100 children had been admitted. The annual subscriptions were:—

		Funded property.		Children.	
In 1829	.. ..	£514 0 0	.. ..	223,000 0 0	.. .. 91
1830	.. ..	542 11 0	.. ..	31,000 0 0	.. .. 100
1840	.. ..	716 0 0	.. ..	29,000 0 0	.. .. 100
1849	.. ..	1307 0 0	.. ..	39,390 7 9	.. .. 200

The objects sought to be benefitted by this charity were poor orphan and other necessitous children, who were admitted between 7 and 11 years of age, from any part of the kingdom, provided they were in good health and had never been the inmates of a prison or a workhouse. They remained in the school until they were 14 years of age, when the boys were placed out as apprentices, with a premium of £5, or clothing to that amount; the girls were trained for domestic service, and were provided with situations, each girl having a suitable outfit of the value of three guineas. During the seven following years, to encourage them to persevere in good conduct, they are annually rewarded with sums varying from five shillings to one guinea, on producing satisfactory testimonials from their employers. Altogether, 1373 poor children had been admitted into the schools, most of whom, after receiving a religious, useful, and suitable education, had been placed in situations, in which they had, by industry and good conduct, obtained a comfortable livelihood, and some of them had risen to influential stations in society, and become governors of the charity. The first thing to which he would call their attention was the perfect catholicity of the foundation of the charity itself. No denominations or distinctions were known. The only thing required was that the children should be orphan and necessitous; they obtained a sound religious education without sectarian bias, and that industrious habit which was necessary for the development of the system of every child. Various other toasts were given; and, after the announcement of subscriptions to the amount of £400, the company separated.

THE FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The thirteenth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a public dinner, given at the London Tavern, where about 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair on this occasion was taken by the Right H. N. Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the night, expressed his anxious desire to promote the cause of the institution; while he admitted that the chief magistrate of the City was precluded by his multifarious duties from presiding with due effect over such meetings, he considered that it was one of the primary duties of the Lord Mayor to encourage all charitable institutions, and it afforded him the deepest pleasure to preside on the anniversary of that institution for the cause of which they had assembled together. (Hear, hear.) On an occasion like the present, all party feeling and all party strife merged into the feeling of doing good for their fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that the institution was so firmly established that it required no observations from him to prove its efficiency, and he was gratified, in proposing the toast of its prosperity, to be able to add to it the name of his colleague, who had been so long connected with the institution, and who had ever been foremost in providing for its interests. He referred to the name of Benjamin Bond Cabell. (Loud applause.) He was happy to state that this gentleman had evinced a liberality almost unprecedented, by giving a piece of land, value £4000, for the erection of a hospital, the condition being that the institution should take the title of the "St. Andrew's Hospital." The right honourable chairman, after a few further observations, proposed "Prosperity to the Infirmary," and coupled with the toast the name of Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P. During the evening the contributions in aid of this very estimable society were announced to be £1005 18s.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A numerous and exceedingly agreeable reunion of the members of this University took place on Wednesday evening, in the academical apartments of the college in Somerset House. The University of London has now granted degrees for some years past, under the powers conferred upon it by Royal charter, and the graduates having at length become a very numerous body, the noble Chancellor (the Earl of Burlington) a short time since suggested to the council his desire to assemble such of the members of the University as could conveniently attend at a *soirée*, where he might have the gratification of meeting them. The project was at once entertained, and Wednesday evening having been fixed for the *réunion*, the noble Earl dispensed a right courteous hospitality to a circle of nearly 600 guests, including, in addition to the graduates referred to, the heads of King's College, and many other academical institutions with which the University of London is connected. The Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of Oxford University, was expected, but his Grace was prevented attending, owing to his presence having been commanded at Buckingham Palace. Viscount Mahon, Lord Brougham, and several other distinguished noblemen were present, as well as all the leading members of the medical and scientific world. Altogether, the meeting was a most gratifying one, and it is to be hoped the noble Chancellor will make it an annual *réunion*.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.—On Wednesday evening the 64th anniversary festival of the above charity was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, when about 300 of the brethren of the craft, attired in masonic costume, sat down to an elegant repast, at which the Earl of Zetland, Most Worshipful Grand Master, presided, supported by Lord Suffield, Lord Milford, the Hon. D. Dundas, W. F. Beaden, Esq., Alex. Dobie, Esq., &c. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, followed by the accustomed courtesies to the chairman and officers, the noble chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Freemasons' Female School," and stated that the institution was founded in 1783, by Chevalier Ruspini, whose great benevolence reduced him to comparative distress, and that two of his grandchildren were now in the school, in which were at present sixty-five girls. Out of the 600 children educated in the institution, all had turned out virtuous good girls. After eulogising the matron, who had held that office fifty years, the toast was given and drunk with great enthusiasm. The collection of the evening amounted to about £680.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, at Exeter Hall; J. P. Plumptre, Esq., in the chair. The body of the hall was well filled, and there were also a great number of persons in the galleries. The chairman, in opening the business of the day, adverted at some length to the disturbed state of the Continent, contrasting the peaceable condition of Protestant countries with the anarchy and confusion which prevail in Roman Catholic countries. Amidst this state of things Popery remained unchanged—Popery, in its adversity, remained unshaken. The hon. gentleman concluded by calling upon the meeting to uphold the pure principles of Protestantism, and thus to crush the vile blasphemies of Popery. From the report it appeared that the society is in debt to the amount of £600, to set against which there are assets amounting to £500. It was stated that premiums had been offered by the society for the best essays on various subjects connected with Protestant principles. Resolutions in accordance with the objects of the association were unanimously passed.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this excellent institution will be held in a few days, after which, it is hoped, the directors will be placed in a position to commence the enlargement of the asylum, which the pressing demands upon the charity have rendered necessary.

SALE OF THE LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY ENGINES.—At the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Messrs. Pullen and Son submitted to auction the engines which have been employed on the Blackwall Railway to work the rope, and disposed of in consequence of the alteration in the motive power on that line. The first lot consisted of a pair of engines at the Minorities station, of 110-horse power each, but stated to be capable of greater power; they sold for £3350. Another pair, of similar make, and at the same station, fetched £3300, and five boilers £299. The engines at Blackwall, of 75-horse power each, and stated to have cost £7000 per pair in construction, fetched for one pair £2250, and the second pair £2200, and the boilers £811. All the lots were understood to be sold, and produced in the whole £11,710.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 5TH.—The deaths registered in last week, which were 986, are more than the average estimated for increase of population; but show a decrease of about 70 on the month of April, which was unusually cold for the season. It continues to be observed that hooping-cough and bronchitis are the most active agents in maintaining the rate of mortality at the present mark. The former is increasing, though the latter declines. From hooping-cough the mortality—namely, 71 deaths—is double the average; while the 57 deaths from bronchitis are 20 above the average. Two deaths from pneumonia are 77, or 16 more than the average; those from typhoid fever 130, or rather less than the average. There were 12 from scarlet fever, or 7 more than the average; and amongst those enumerated under this head were four deaths of males, chiefly boys under fifteen years of age, ascribed to humors or poisons. The mortality from small-pox and typhus is still under its limit. Twenty-two persons died of diarrhoea and dysentery, but not more than in the same week of the last two years; 13 of these were children under two years of age. A girl, two boys, and a man died of cholera, the last in the *Dr. Thompson* Hospital. A female of thirty-four years of age died in St. Clement Danes, and the cause of death is reported by the medical man to have been "exhaustion from grief," after an illness of five months. The number of births registered in the week was 1522.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE DIRECTORS.

The adjourned half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday last, at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the committee of investigation; Mr. Waddington, M.P., in the chair—who, on entering the room, was received with the loudest groans, which lasted for a considerable time. The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the Chairman, amid much uproar and interruption, said he was at his post to redeem the pledge he had made at the last meeting, and he called upon them to conduct themselves as men of business, and listen to the explanations he was about to give them, as he had the most sincere desire to promote their interests. Their first business was with the members of the committee of investigation; and after they had heard them they could make any observations they thought proper. He would now call upon them to produce their report. Mr. Cash (chairman of the committee of investigation) proceeded to move that the report of the committee be received and adopted. Also, to sanction the approval of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line, and that no dividend should now be paid; that the capital account should be closed as soon as possible; and, lastly, that the strictest economy should be observed in every department. The committee were unanimous in the recommendation of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line. He alluded to the sum of £7600, but this he added was about to be brought before the House of Commons. He urged most strongly the non-payment of any dividend, and trusted that they should shortly introduce a system which would satisfy the public.

Mr. Meek (of Lynn), a member of the committee, entered into a long discussion on the policy of the amalgamation of the Norfolk line. He said, a contract had been fairly entered into, and ought and must be completed. He next alluded to payment of dividend, which he most strongly opposed, and gave the committee's reasons for their recommending that no dividend should be paid. He had hoped that the committee would have been enabled to have given a full statement of the capital account, but they had been prevented. There ought to be a most strict and searching inquiry into the many mysterious and indirect means that had been used in the affairs of this company. He alluded to the sum of £2900 paid to Mr. Waddington as being altogether most unjustifiable; and also to the fact that Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington had actually received £2 a share premium on 500 shares of the Wisbeach line, although they had never had any shares allotted to them. He again urged them to have the courage to refuse the dividend, and then they might look forward to a return of that prosperity in this company which nothing but a sound management of its affairs could produce.

Mr. Waddington replied, amidst continued uproar, at considerable length, stating that the reply which the directors had published to the statement of the committee had triumphantly shown that there was really a profit on the last half-year of £105,000—(cries of "No, no!")—and that, therefore, they would be justified in paying a dividend of 4s. per share, which would leave £35,000 for a depreciation fund, which, he contended, would be amply sufficient. The hon. gentleman then defended his conduct with regard to the receipt of the £2000 voted to him for his exertions on the extension contests; and, with regard to the amount received by himself and Mr. Hudson, on account of the Wisbeach shares, they did so believing those shares to have been allotted to them on their application. (Oh, oh!) He trusted that in any future inquiries the committee would allow him to be present, to put such questions to the witnesses as he might think requisite to defend his character, and, if necessary, to produce other witnesses. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he deprecated the continuance of agitation, and recommended that any further inquiry should be conducted by directors in whom the company had confidence. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Meek moved, as an amendment on the resolution, that a dividend of 4s. per share should be declared.

Dr. Wray seconded the amendment. A long and most disorderly discussion ensued, the uproar being so great at some times as to prevent a single word being heard by the shareholders. Ultimately, Mr. Fryer was understood to move an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Box, that that portion of the report which recommended the carrying out the amalgamation of the Eastern Counties Company with the Norfolk Company be not adopted.

A vote being taken, both the amendments were declared lost, and the report of the committee adopted by a large majority; the announcement of the result being received with the loudest cheering. A ballot having been demanded on the motion of Mr. Fryer, another scene of uproar took place, which resulted in the chairman declaring that the ballot would take place from six to ten that evening, ten to four the next day, and ten to four on Saturday, to which time the meeting stood adjourned.

The chairman then announced that the whole of the directors tendered their resignation, and only held office until their successors were appointed. (Loud cheers.)

The directors then left the room, amidst the loudest groans, yells, and hisses. Mr. Meek having taken the chair, it was resolved to appoint a committee of shareholders, to co-operate with the committee of investigation in selecting proper gentlemen for the direction; and the meeting, which throughout was of the most disorderly description, separated.

LORD BROUGHAM'S RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the important returns which have been ordered by the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Brougham:—"Ordered,—By the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that there be laid before this House—Returns of the share capital of every railway in the United Kingdom; also, the capital authorised to be raised by their acts of Parliament; also, the number of shares issued and allotted to each director, committee-man, or other persons connected with the company; also, amount of each share; also, number of shares reserved, and for what purpose, and how disposed of; and to whom; also, when the calls on such shares became due; also, when received; also, the capital of moneys raised by each railway in the United Kingdom on loan or on the security of their debentures, or otherwise; also, when such debentures were issued; also, date of Act of Parliament sanctioning such issue of debentures; also, amount of each debenture; also, rate of interest paid to the lender, and any other terms agreed on for the purpose of raising money; also, term for which such loan was made; also, commission or other sum paid by the railway companies to the broker or agent for obtaining loans on the security of debentures, or otherwise; also, cost of construction of each railway and each branch railway, exclusive of land purchases, Parliamentary expenses, and law charges; also, law charges, and stating whether taxed or not; also, money expended in purchases of land and property, distinguishing the expenses and charges from the price of the land; also, Parliamentary expenses; also, engineer's charges; also, cost of railway plant; also, amount entered in each year's printed account for depreciation of plant; also, total annual receipts from passengers or goods from the first opening of any portion of the railway; also, total annual expenditure contingent on the working of the railway, exclusive of the interest paid to the debenture-holders and others; also, mode by which the fixed dividends have been paid to the various shareholders were ascertained; also, the loans made by each railway company to any other railway or person, to whom, and when, at what rate of interest, and when repaid; also, amounts of subscription paid and agreed to be paid, and guarantees given or agreed to be given, of capital or interest, by any railway company or person to any other railway company or person; when paid or given, or agreed upon, and for what purpose; of whom the shares were taken; and, also, the date of any Act of Parliament, or the powers and authorities of every railway company to subscribe to, or hold shares or interest in, any other railway company, and to what extent.—JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEBVRE, Dep. Cler. Parliament."

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—On Wednesday a meeting was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for an alteration in the existing laws of bankruptcy and insolvency. Mr. John Masterman, M.P., presided. There were present a large number of members of Parliament, bankers, merchants, &c. The Secretary having read the report, Mr. Alderman Hooper moved that it be printed and circulated. Mr. William Hawes seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Elliott moved:—"That whilst the meeting congratulates the country upon the introduction into the House of Lords by Lord Brougham of a bill for the consolidation and amendment of the laws of bankruptcy, inasmuch as it comprises many of the opinions so long advocated by the commercial and trading classes, and will tend to some beneficial results, yet this meeting, on behalf of the mercantile and trading classes of the metropolis, is unable to approve of the bill, because it contains no provision for carrying into effect three of its most important and indispensable recommendations, namely, the restoration of arrest for debt upon mesne process, accompanied with ample provisions against its former abuse—a simple and inexpensive mode of effecting arrangements between debtors and their creditors, when approved by a large majority of the latter, and, thirdly, provisions for the distribution of the property of deceased insolvent debtors." Mr. Bradbury seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. Travers moved, and Mr. Prichard, the high bailiff of Southwark, seconded the following resolution, which was agreed to:—"That the mode of punishment of fraudulent bankrupts therein proposed is liable to many constitutional objections, while the means proposed by the committee for the same purpose accord with old established precedent, and offend no acknowledged principles of law, and ought, therefore, to be adopted." Mr. Howell moved, and Mr. Groucher seconded the next resolution, which was also carried:—"That the committee be instructed to use its utmost exertions to urge upon Her Majesty's Government and upon the Legislature the early passing of Lord Brougham's bill, with the introduction of provisions to accomplish the above important objects."

THAMES ANGLING PRESERVATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday, the friends and supporters of the above society, formed for the purpose of suppressing netting and other illegal fishing in the Thames, held their eleventh anniversary meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. W. H. Whitehead, Esq., having taken the chair, the Secretary read the report. It congratulated the members and all persons in the habit of angling in the Thames on the success which had attended the society's efforts, and the consequent increase of fish of every kind in the parts frequented by the baits. During the year, six convictions had taken place, and the illegal practice of netting had much decreased. The society's preserves were in a remarkable state, and it was hoped that in the course of the season the anglers would have good sport on the river. The receipts of the society during the past year amounted to £244, and, deducting the expenses of the water baits, &c., a balance remained with the treasurer of £24 9s. The report having been adopted, and thanks voted to the committee, it was announced that the anniversary dinner would take place on June 22, at the Star and Garter, Richmond. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Subscriber." Spalding.—Under the auspices of players so promising as Mr. Wedd, and one or two other amateurs of Boston, there can be little doubt of the success of a well-conducted Chess Club in that city; but it must be commenced with spirit, and carried on with determination.
"P. G. R." and "Hector."—Nest, but too easy. We shall be glad to see your future efforts in the same direction.
"E. H. G."—A still further improvement. If no flaw is discoverable upon a second examination, it shall have a diagram.
"Gaul."—The example of the Divan players here has been followed in Paris, where a Chess Tournament has recently been got up between eight amateurs of the Cercle des Echecs and eight frequenters of the Café de la Regence. Some of the best games in this tournament shall be given shortly.

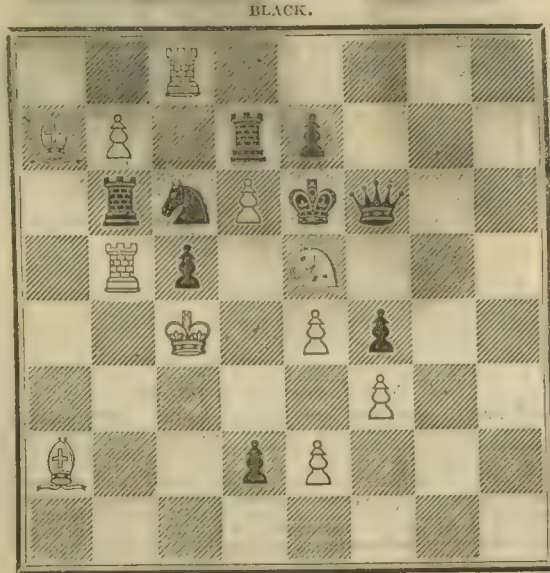
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 276.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Q to her R 6th (ch)	Q to her R 2d	3. R to Q R 4th	Anything
2. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q	4. K to Q R 5th	(disc. check-mate.)

* * * The space required for the four solutions of Problem No. 276 being more than we can conveniently spare, they will not be published, unless particularly desired by our readers.

PROBLEM NO. 277.

This clever position we owe to the courtesy of the Author, M. KIESERITZKY, the celebrated Livonian Chess-player.



White, playing first, mates in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.
WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
32. P to K R 3d
London to play.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In order that the betting fraternity may devote their whole attention to "comparing" and "squaring" their books on the two great events to come off on the 23rd and 25th inst. at Epsom, the magnates of the turf have wisely determined on keeping next week open; speculation, therefore, will proceed without interruption, and we have no doubt will lead to some highly important changes in the positions of the favourites. At present, Lord Eglinton's formidable pair, the Flying Dutchman and Elthron, are in high and general favour, and deservedly so, for not only have they strong public recommendations, but—at least as far as the noble Lord and his servants are concerned—they are certain to run "on the square." Nannykirk and Vatican are also fancied in many quarters, and it seems probable that one of the Irish lot will, *coulte qui coule*, be made a "rattling" favourite: one of them—Chatterer—has joined the Derby lot; if he be as good as he is big, the Derby is over.
The Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket showed the usual average of sport, but following so closely after the exciting week at Chester, was a dull affair. The weather was unfavourable.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS each.			
Lorp Strathmore's Philosopher, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb	.. ..	(J. Sharp)	1
Mr. Daley's Cayenne, 3 yrs, 5st 8lb	.. ..	(J. Sharp)	2
FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds.			
Colonel Peel's Vasa	.. ..	(Flatman)	1
Mr. Batson's Abd-el-Kader	.. ..	(J. Sharp)	2
FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs if demanded, &c.			
Lord Orford's c by Cotherstone, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Dockeray)	1
Lord Exeter's Cosachia, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Flatman)	2

WEDNESDAY.

JOCKEY CLUB PLATE. B.C.			
Glutton	.. ..	.. ..	1
Ulysses	.. ..	.. ..	2
THREE-YRS-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.			
Cayenne	.. ..	.. ..	1
Ione	.. ..	.. ..	2
THE SUFFOLK STAKES.			
Essedarius	.. ..	.. ..	2
Beaulerc	.. ..	.. ..	2
THE CHAMPION STAKES.			
St. Rosalia	.. ..	.. ..	1
Champion	.. ..	.. ..	2

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE OF £50. T.Y.C.			
Lord Clifden's Sagacity, 5 yrs, 8st 2lb	.. ..	(Flatman)	1
Lord Stradbroke's Pylas, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb	.. ..	.. ..	2
SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS each.			
Lord Enfield's Slashing Alice, 3 yrs	.. ..	(Nat)	1
Lord Exeter's br f by Voltaire out of Galata, 3 yrs	.. ..	.. ..	2

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

2 to 1 agt Flying Dutchman	13 to 1 agt Vatican	25 to 1 agt Old Dan Tucker
11 to 2 — Nannykirk (t)	20 to 1 — Elthron	1000 to 5 — Hopsap (t)
11 to 2 — Tadmor	20 to 1 — Chatterer	1000 to 5 — Bolus (t)
12 to 1 — Vanguard	20 to 1 — The Knout	1000 to 5 — Abd-el-Kader

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. FREDERICK PEEL.

MR. F. PEEL, whose portrait we give this week, made his *début* in parliamentary debate on Monday night, in the House of Commons. The ordeal of a "maiden speech" is at all times a severe one to the young political aspirant, and the manner in which he acquits himself on the occasion is usually regarded as an index to the course of his future career: but it is particularly trying: when the distinction of hereditary fame attaches to the new member's position, and raises the standard of success to which he must approximate, to the height that his paternal reputation exacts, by reason of the expectation it inspires. It was so with the youthful member for Leominster on Monday night. He rose from his seat not a nameless ordinary man, but heralded by an ancestral prestige, which it was the more difficult to sustain, as the statesman who created it still sits in the House, and commands its applauding attention for the eminence of his intellect and his political sagacity. Mr. Peel, however, passed through the ordeal with the most unqualified success; his manner was modest and unassuming, and at the same time free and easy; his language was clear and easily heard; the style of his address was lively, his language appropriate and elegant; and the arguments in support of his view of the question under discussion were full of force and convincingness.

The measure to which the son of the ex-Premier lent his first public advocacy was the bill introduced by the Government to make such alterations in the oath taken by members of Parliament as may admit of Jews taking it in seat in our Legislature, as well as every other denomination of religious sect within the realm. Reviewing the history of their exclusion, he showed that, in the cathedra of the reign of James I., the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were not taken by members of that House. No farther legislative measures were adopted till the time of Charles II., when a more stringent law was passed, requiring that members of both Houses of Parliament, previous to sitting or voting on any question, must take, as before, the oath of allegiance, supremacy, &c., and also subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation. On the acca-



MR. F. PEELE, M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.

sion of William III., these oaths were repealed, and a new oath of supremacy, as well as allegiance, &c., was framed, which did not contain the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Therefore, so far as disabilities on this ground went, the Jews were admissible to Parliament at that period; but, towards the close of the reign of William III., Louis XIV. having recognised the title of the Pretender, an Act was passed imposing upon the members of the Legislature the obligation of qualifying themselves by an additional oath, which declared that King William had the only lawful title to the throne; that no others had any right or title to it, and the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were added. But, though the oath differed from the original one, it was directed against the same classes (hear); it was formed on the same model as before, the difference being that it concluded with the words "on the true faith of a Christian." There were three oaths, then—those of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration (the declaration against transubstantiation being repealed in 1829)—that had been taken since the time of William III., and the concluding words of one of these oaths, that of abjuration, were such as no conscientious Jew could surmount. This oath was not designed to exclude the Jew, but was intended for another class. It was never intended to ask an anomalous profession of Christianity from every member on his admission to that House; but the object was to exclude from Parliament one of the greatest divisions of professing Christians in the country. It was only by a fortuitous and accidental consequence that this oath had come to exclude the Jew from Parliament. If he thought, therefore, that on political grounds the exclusion of the Jew was indefensible, how much more indefensible did it appear when he thought of the indirectness of the mode by which that exclusion had taken place?

Adverting to the religious view of the question, he said that, in advocating the bill, he was contending for a principle that was to be collected from the character of all our existing institutions, and which he thought ought to be as unrestricted in its obligations as it was unqualified in its terms; the principle was that of perfect religious equality before the law—the principle that difference of religious persuasion ought not to constitute a ground for civil disqualification. They had (he said) surrendered the principle that the communion of the Church of England ought to constitute the basis of their political concessions. They did as much when they passed the Sacramental Test Repeal Act in 1828, and when they passed the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. In such a case as this, he could only reason on the data of the constitution, as he found it binding his conduct by the conciliatory policy of recent times. He was acting in the spirit of that constitution, and carrying out its distinguishing principle—principle replete with good-sense, with constitutional law, and with the mild spirit of Christian charity—viz., that all our privileges were to be enjoyed without reference to religious belief. That was the principle which he now advocated, and on which he would support the measure before the House.

In a similar liberal spirit the hon. gentleman ably touched on the various other salient points of argument which have been mooted on the subject of the Jewish disabilities, and he resumed his seat amid the hearty plaudits of the House; and in the course of the evening Lord J. Russell bore the following testimony to the success of the hon. member's first Parliamentary effort. "I have," said the Premier, "been greatly gratified by hearing a speech from an hon. member (Mr. F. Peel)—(cheers)—who has not before addressed this House; but from whom the House, knowing his name and lineage, were prepared to expect to hear the arguments which he had to advance urged with ability, force, and eloquence. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman has proved that those expectations were just and well founded. (Cheers.) They have not only been fulfilled, but have been more than realised." (Cheers.)

The young gentleman who has thus produced so favourable an impression on the House is the second son of Sir Robert Peel, and was born in the year 1823. He received his education first at Harrow School, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received the highest honours in classics. He was called to the bar within the last few months, and is deputy-lieutenant for Warwickshire.

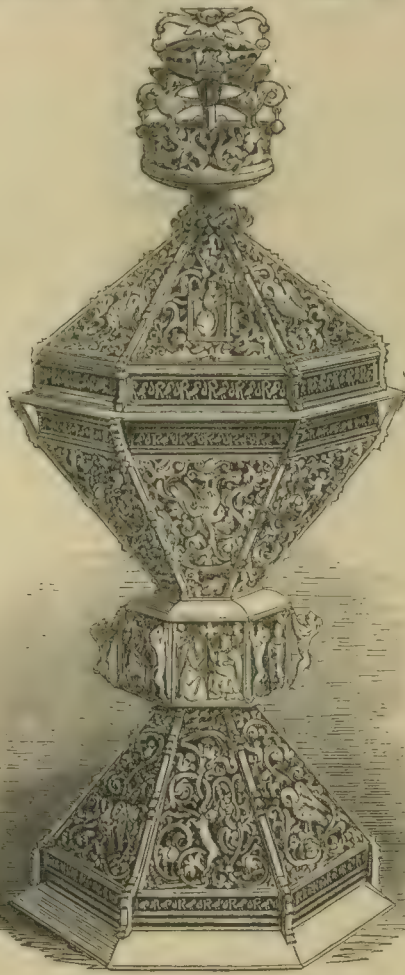
A short time since, on the retirement of Mr. Barkly from the representation of Leominster, upon his being appointed Governor of British Guiana, Mr. F. Peel canvassed the borough, and he was returned at the election which followed.

In personal appearance he does not bear any striking resemblance to Sir Robert. His features are rather like those of his mother, regular and delicate. The accompanying Portrait is from a Daguerrotype, by Beard.

CURIOSITIES.—II.

SALT-CELLAR OF BISHOP FOX, AT CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This exquisite specimen of the skill of the mediæval goldsmiths was given to the College of Corpus Christi by the founder, Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of



BISHOP FOX'S SALT-CELLAR.

Winchester, in the year 1517. It is of silver gilt, and is covered with ornaments most elaborately and skilfully chased; and amongst the decorations, the pelican, Bishop Fox's emblem, is several times repeated; and on the narrow bands to the cover, and to the bottom of the salt, pelicans alternately with the letter R form an appropriate border, allusive of the name of the Bishop (Richard Fox). The effect of this elegant Salt is much heightened by the background to the decorated portions being all, with the exception of the knob, coloured dark blue, the knob being green. In Corpus Christi College is also kept the crosier of Bishop Fox—like the Salt, a most elaborate and beautiful work of art, and in fine preservation. Bishop Fox's emblem, the pelican, occurs, many times repeated, on his superb monument in Winchester Cathedral.

BUST OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This new bust of "the Duke" is modelled by the Count D'Orsay, and manufactured by Mr. Alderman Copeland, in statuary porcelain, and sold by Mr. Cundall, at St. George's Gallery, 21, Old Bond-street. The likeness is very characteristic; and the Bust will, doubtless, become popular, as well from its artistic merit, as from the prestige of the illustrious original.

HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA'S ENGLISH CURRICLE.

ALTHOUGH not very unlike in form the usual dog-cart of a sportsman, the effect is a reality of the extreme lightness of make and most beautiful arrangement of

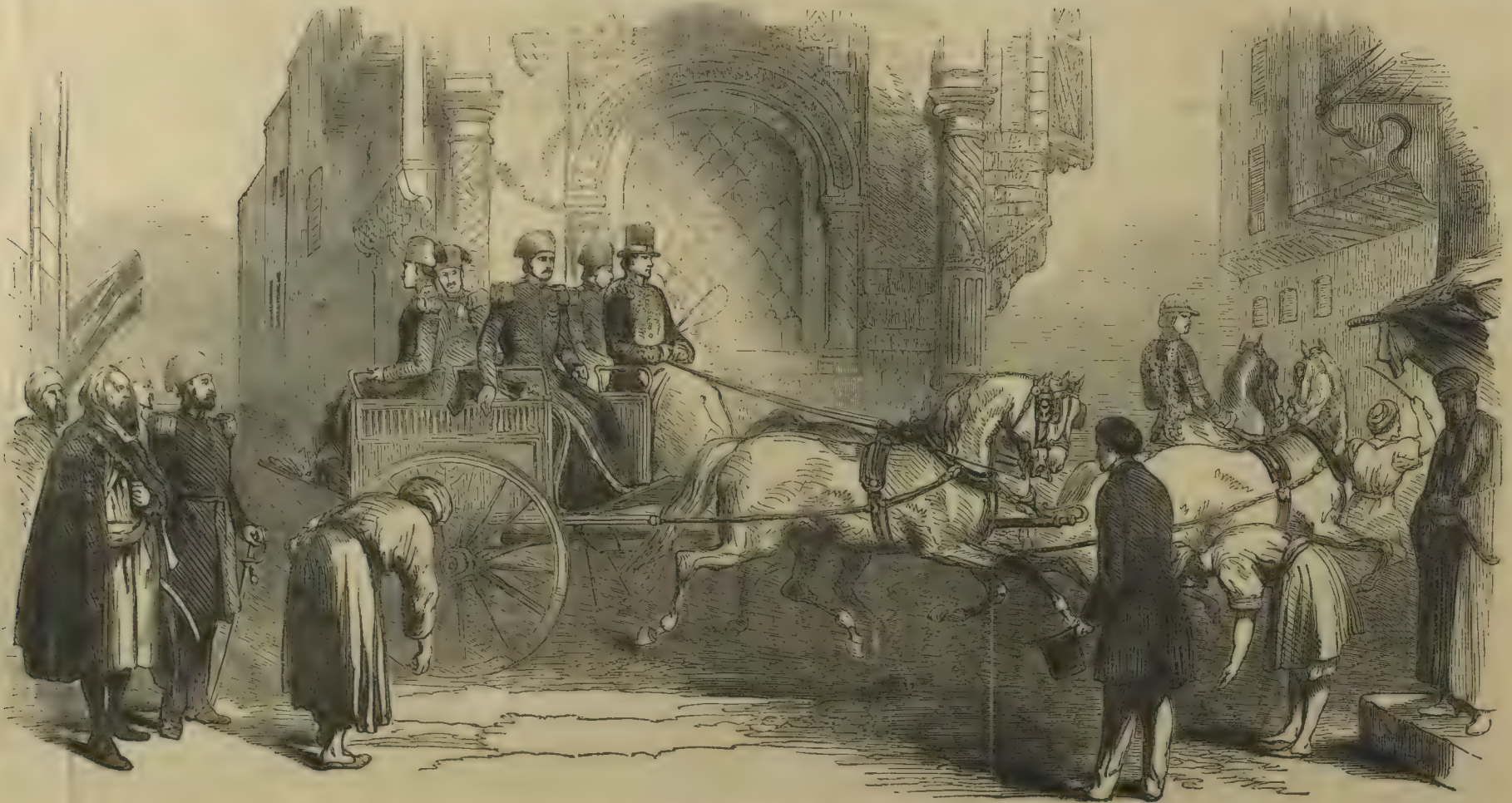


BUST OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY

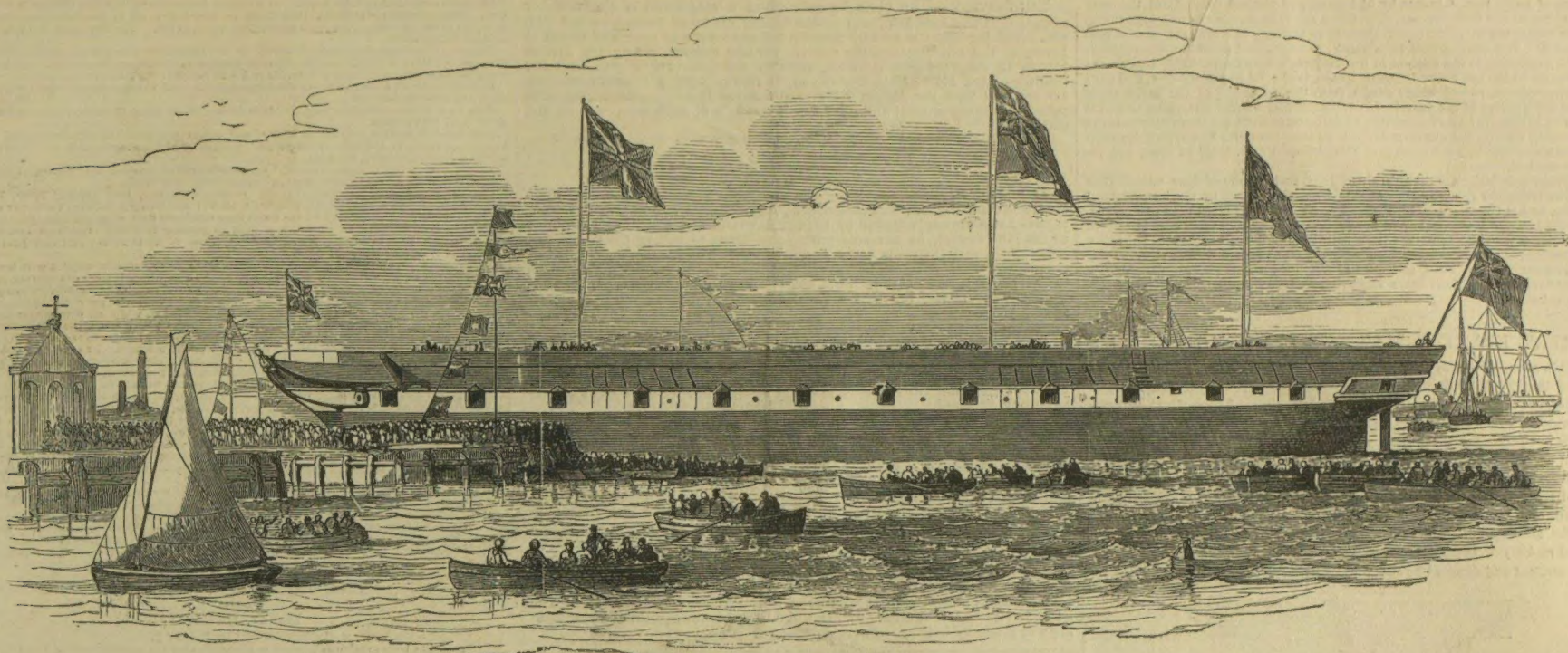
colour, chiefly an intense sky-blue, renders this carriage worthy of our notice from its own merits, as well as from the hint it gives of the character of its owner, who at no very distant time may become as illustrious from his success in war and his conduct in the government, as he is already distinguished for a highly-cultivated intellect and a daring, dashing character. Being the second surviving son of Mehemet Ali, he has been appointed by his Highness Abbas Pacha to be Admiral of the Egyptian fleet; and, by the interpretation of the guarantee of the hereditary descent of the Pacha—as the oldest, although not the eldest according to European notions, branch of Mehemet's family—he will succeed to the government. The rare spectacle of cordiality between brothers in their respective situations in the East, proves not only the sagacity and affection of the present ruler of Egypt, but the excellent results of the education bestowed upon them by their wonderful father. It has resulted in the adoption, by Said Pacha, who speaks both French and English, of European habits, from his conviction of their superiority; but still he acts for himself and thinks for himself in modifying them to his own purpose. Thus, in ordering the present open carriage for his usual vehicle, he has composed his own design, to make it subservient to his particular use. The drawing represents his Highness, attended by his aides, and driven by a coachman with a postilion; but very frequently the coachman's seat will be removed, to allow the Pacha to drive four horses. English servants are also accompanying the carriage, which, with the harness, composes one of the most showy equipages of the season, and does credit to the taste of the distinguished owner.

From a very careful drawing, we see the dusty result of the want of attention to the streets of Cairo, or Kahireh, as it is more properly termed, which are little more than well-worn tracks over rubbish heaps. In front, a soldier is showing the usual authoritative to a Bedouin, who may not have performed the salaam so rigidly correctly as the Fellah on the opposite side is executing it, by the side of a well-bred European, who only salutes the Pacha after the Frank manner. A Turkish merchant is waiting at his door to make his obeisance as soon as the Admiral notices him, such being the etiquette. The suite of attendants on foot is omitted in the drawing (not to confuse it), with the exception of a *sais* in front.

The view represents the "Street between the Two Palaces" (Bejn-el-Kasreyn), one of the principal streets of Cairo, having in it a public fountain, and a *sebel* or public reservoir, for the gratuitous supply of water, which the burning climate of Egypt has solicited of the charity and munificence of their founders. There are about 300 in the city, which are annually filled at the time of the inundation. The Emeer Abd-er-Rahmân Kyâphya, a person of great wealth and power, who died in 1776 A.D., erected this and several other *sebeels* and charitable buildings, and was a considerable benefactor to the celebrated mosque of El-Aghar. It exhibits a fantastic combination of Turkish and Arabian tastes, but is more unassuming than many of the *sebeels* built within the last seventy years; and the window, through which the thirsty passenger receives his draught, is ornamented with a handsome bronze grating. Upon the upper part of the building is an open *kuttub*, or school, which generally accompanies the *sebeels*; and it is situated at the point where two streets branch off, one in the direction of the Gemâlegh, toward B'ab-en-Nasr, and the other to B'ab-el-Futôh.



HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA'S ENGLISH CURRICULE.



THE "GREENOCK," IRON STEAM-FRIGATE.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE "GREENOCK."

This fine second-class steam-frigate, built for the service of her Majesty, by Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of Greenock, was launched from their establishment on the 30th ult. She is the first steam-frigate that has ever been launched on the Clyde for the British Navy, and her construction will bring additional renown to the ship-builders of Greenock, after which port she is named.

The Greenock is of the following dimensions—

Length of keel and fore-rake	213 feet
Breadth of beam	37 feet 4 inches
Depth of hold	23 feet
Tonnage by Admiralty measurement ..	1413 4-94ths
Horses' power by Admiralty measurement ..	565

She is to be armed—

On the spar deck with 2 8-in. pivot guns, 10 ft. 0 in., 68 prs., 95 cwt.	
4 8-in.	9 ft. 0 in., 65 cwt.
On the main deck with 4 6-in. guns	9 ft. 6 in., 32 prs., 56 cwt.

She is to be propelled by a screw 14 feet diameter, constructed on the principle of F. P. Smith, Esq., and worked by a pair of powerful engines, of exquisite finish, also provided by Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co. The screw is fitted with a most ingenious contrivance, by which it can be disengaged from the machinery; and, though of seven tons weight, it can be raised from the sea with ease. The funnel, also, is to have some peculiar mode by which its hideous and crater-like physiognomy can be made at once to disappear, and leave the ship devoid at once of this unsightly feature, and of those cumbrous excrescences, paddle-boxes, giving her all the appearance and symmetry of a perfect sailing ship.

She is constructed in the following manner:—The figure-head is a bust of the

late Mr. John Scott, father of the present Messrs. Scott. On the upper and main decks is placed the armament, with one of the large 8-in. pivot guns at each end. On the main deck are also the captain's cabins, officers' mess-room, cabins for three lieutenants, master, purser, and surgeon, large and powerful capstan for working the chains, and immense riding bits for mooring the ship either by the head or the stern. Under the main deck, the ship is divided into five water-tight compartments, in the foremost of which, on the orlop deck, is the mess-room and sleeping deck for the crew, and two state-rooms for the warrant officers, boatswain, and carpenter. Under the orlop deck, in this compartment of the vessel, are three divisions, separated by strong iron bulk-heads, the first of which is occupied by sundry store-rooms, for the boatswain's stores of blocks, rope, tallow, &c.; the gunner's stores of pistols, cutlasses, muskets, &c.; and the carpenter's stores of paints, oakum, nails, &c. The second division is occupied by the magazine, in its shot-proof walls of almost endless thicknesses, and the light-room, both of which are flanked by the provision-rooms of beef, pork, and other substantial. The third division contains the water-tanks, capable of holding 70 tons of water, the chain lockers for stowing the cables and the supplies of shot. The next compartment of the vessel, measuring 72 feet in length, contains the whole of the machinery, consisting of four boilers, fitted with brass tubes, and two powerful steam-engines, lying flat on the bottom, and so arranged that all of the parts are several feet under the surface of the water. The third compartment is devoted entirely to the accommodation of the engineers. The fourth and fifth compartments on the orlop deck contain the midshipmen's mess-room, the gunner's cabin, and the store-rooms of the captain and gun-room officers; and below the orlop deck are the shell-rooms (fitted to contain 480 shells), the slop-rooms, and next the large brass pipe, with its machinery, valve, screw, and lifting gear, for the propeller shaft.

The frame and build of the ship is as follows—the keel, stem, and stern posts are of solid malleable iron, measuring 9 inches deep by 5 inches thick. The

SIGNOR CALZOLARI.

ENRICO CALZOLARI, who has just made so successful a *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre, is a countryman of Gardoni, and was born in the same town, Parma, 23rd February, 1823. In 1835, at twelve years of age, his musical taste, as a child, having long been the wonder and admiration of his neighbours, he became the pupil of the celebrated professor, Giacomo Panizza, to this hour *maestro all' cembalo* at La Scala. Thanks to the talents he displayed, and to the local influence of his master, although then only twenty-two years of age, he made his *début* at the Grand Opera of La Scala itself, at the Carnival of 1845, having

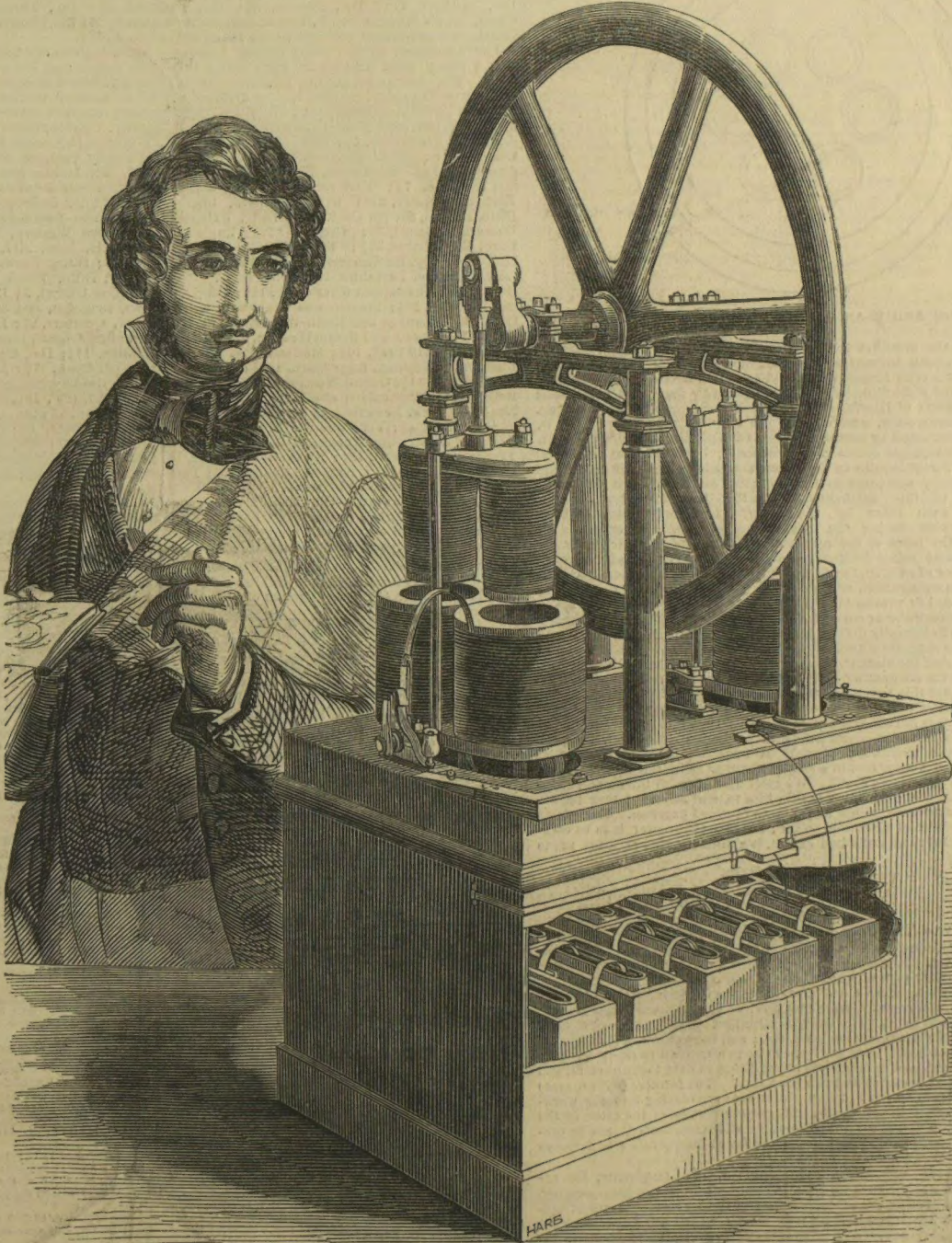


SIGNOR CALZOLARI, OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, AS "ELVINO."

or vocal colleagues, in the opera in which he appeared, *virtuosi* of the highest pretensions—La Frezzolini, Debassini, and Marini. It is a singular circumstance, that, although Calzolari was destined to be the warmest and exclusive adherent and the chosen interpreter of Rossini, Bellini, and the purer Italian school, he made his first appearance in "Ernani." Such was his success on his first appearance, that he was engaged to sing at the same theatre the season of autumn, 1846, and the Carnival, 1846-47, in company with Tadolini, Hayes, Angri, Marini, and Debassini.

At those singularly characteristic and mixed musical and commercial solemnities of Italy, the *fiere*—at the fair of Bergamo, where the great Rubini earned his first laurels—at those of Vincenza, Brescia, Alessandria, &c.—where the highest staple commodities of music are alone admitted, however inferior may be the other merchandize palmed off on the natives, Calzolari from his first appearance enjoyed the highest favour. Wherever there was a grand opera under the government of an Italian *impresario*, Signor Calzolari had offers of engagement. They, of course, were far more numerous than he could accept. He filled up, however, every interval. He sang at the opera at Trieste during the Carnival of 1845 and 1846. By this time his reputation had travelled far beyond the limits of his native land, and he was engaged during the spring seasons of 1845, 1846, and 1847, at the Imperial Opera of the Porta Carinthia, at Vienna, when he had for colleagues Persiani, Tadolini, Hayes, Angri, Varesi, Colini, Marini, and Debassini. From the Grand Opera of Vienna he was seduced by the immense offers made by the well-known *millionaire* banker and *impresario* of the Teatro del Circo at Madrid, who had not then engaged in the Progressista politics which have since driven him from the country, and was desirous by every means of pleasing his fair and dread liege at the Escurial, and rendering the residence of Madrid brilliant.

For the fourth time Signor Calzolari was engaged to sing during the season 1848-49 at the Porta Carinthia; but when that epoch arrived, Vienna had already ceased to be the gayest rendezvous of pleasure in Europe, and the opera, the first luxury to cease, was finally closed. During this period Brussels, the only quiet capital amidst the general agitation and convulsion of the Continent, became the resort of all the personages of taste and rank whose wealth had escaped devastation in the adjoining monarchies. An Italian opera was established for their entertainment, and there Signor Calzolari has sung up to the moment of his coming to England, before the most critical of audiences, and, consequently, the most difficult to please, but with such success as to attract the attention of the administration of Her Majesty's Theatre, by which he was engaged at the moment when offers were made to him from almost every quarter in which an Italian theatre of any importance still exists.



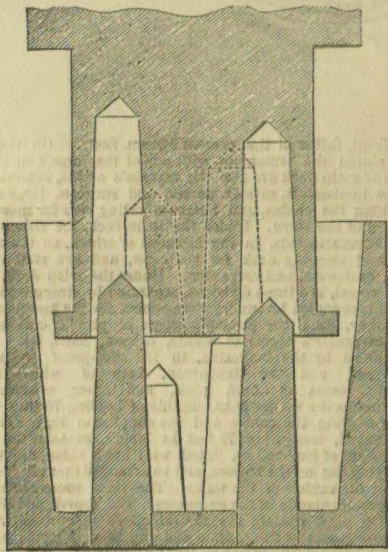
HJORTH'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTIVE ENGINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rames are of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½ inches, and pitched throughout the machinery space at one foot asunder. The floors are 21 inches deep and ½-inch thick. The deck beams are of African oak, secured to the side in a manner peculiar to the *Greenock*. The decks are of Riga plank, as usual, and secured with composition nails, according to the custom in her Majesty's dockyards. The fore stern-post, through which the propeller shaft passes, is of solid malleable iron, and consists of three pieces, two of which extend from the upper end of the main piece all round the quarter of the vessel in a vertical direction—the after-post, to which is hung the rudder, is likewise secured to and strengthened the stern by two large pieces passing also up the quarters as high as the counter. The trunk through which the screw can be unshipped and brought upon deck is all of iron, and rivetted to the hull.

The *Greenock* is built almost entirely of iron, and is one of four vessels (the other three being the *Simoon*, *Fulcan*, and *Megara*) ordered by the late Board of Admiralty, and is the only one fitted as a frigate and propelled with full power. She is armed on the main-deck, and her model so designed as will enable her to fight bow and stern guns in a direct line with the keel—a qualification, though a most important one, in which she stands almost alone in the British navy. The *Greenock* has been built, and has her war fittings executed, under the able superintendence of Mr. Thornton, a shipwright officer from her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth.

HJORTH'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC MOTIVE ENGINE.

Up to within a comparatively recent period, the diversified phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, as developed in the laboratory of the experimental philosopher, had assumed but little practical importance beyond that of adding some very interesting apparatus to the lecture table, and thereby attracting large assemblies to witness the mysterious operations and influences of these most wonderful agents: but the very nature of these displays was favourable to further development—the most intent listeners and observers were the juvenile portion of the audience; and from them are we now beginning to reap some of the fruits of a higher and nobler cultivation. The Electric Telegraph ranks high in the catalogue of modern inventions. It bears ample testimony to the extent and rapidity of electric currents, and the great facility with which they can be controlled and directed by mechanical agency.



SECTION AND PLAN OF THE ELECTRO MAGNETS.

Many have been the attempts to obtain motive power by means of Electro-Magnetism, but motion without a sustaining force was all that had been achieved by the discoveries hitherto made. The most important step—because it appears to be in the right direction—has been taken by the inventor, a Danish gentleman, of the name of Hjorth, of whose engine we present an Engraving. The inventor's demonstration, according to the specification of the patent, is, "That the result is obtained by passing moveable magnets into hollow magnets, the inside parts of which are conical; and, secondly, by placing a number of rods or points of different lengths in the hollow magnets, which rods are to pass through corresponding apertures in the moveable magnets. (See diagram.) The consequence of this arrangement is, that the respective magnets mutually attract each other by the superficial approximations of their different parts, which during the whole stroke present themselves in different ways at the poles of the magnets, thus exercising their power by a direct pull without being limited to any length of stroke, as this only applies to the number of rods applied in the same way." Besides these essential improvements in the construction of the magnets for obtaining motive power, the inventor has succeeded in preventing the destroying effect of the electric spark by arranging the commutator or current changer in such a way that the electric fluid is according to its intensity divided into several separate currents, which pass round the respective magnets without communicating with one another; and as it has been proved that the electric spark, when of great intensity, produces a destroying effect on the conducting metals, which serve to break the current, it will easily be seen that this improvement is of great importance with respect to applying galvanic batteries of great power. The electric fluid is communicated through two conductors in connexion with the battery, which alternately communicate with both sets of magnets acting in an opposite direction, by which means an up and down motion is produced. It is scarcely necessary to add that the impetus or motion is regulated in a similar manner as in the steam-engine, by transferring the power to a crank. We most heartily wish the ingenious inventor all the success that his labours entitle him to, and believing that he has made a great step in advance, would urge him to renewed exertion. There is no question of the existence of illimitable power; but how that power is to be commanded and controlled to an unlimited extent, is a problem that remains yet to be solved.

IRELAND.

THE POOR-LAW.—The Poor-Law Commissioners recently applied to the Treasurers of Guardians for a portion of the money advanced under the Temporary Relief Act. In reply to the application the board passed the following resolution, the latter part of which is the strongest testimony to the state of affairs in the south-west. Resolved—"In reply to the Commissioners' letter No. 318, dated April 23, we regret to state that there can be no money paid at once, there being no funds in hand. The weekly collection is hardly sufficient to meet the weekly demand for provisions, salaries, &c., and the guardians fear it must be a considerable time before they can hope to be in a position to repay any part of the demand, as the board is at present about £8000 in debt to contractors, and cannot possibly place heavier rates upon the union. The farmers (with means) are daily leaving the country; many poorer ones are coming into the work-house. Numbers of acres are waste; the greater portion of the cattle of the union are at present in pound for the poor-rates, and purchasers cannot be procured: many instances have occurred of cows and horses having been sold for poor-rates as low as 5s. to 2s. 6d. each.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Mr. John Martin, of Loughorne, for several months a prisoner in Richmond Bridewell, under sentence of transportation for treason felony, is at the point of death. His medical attendants are of opinion that any further confinement must tend to hasten the crisis.

THE CONVICT MITCHELL.—By the last West India mail a letter was received by Mitchell's family, written just as he was about to take his departure from Bermuda for the Cape. His health continued extremely precarious, he having been then suffering from a spasmodic attack, which lasted, with scarcely any intermission, for a period of eleven days. His spirits, however, remained unbroken, and, although barely able to write, he looked confidently to the change of climate as the means of restoring him to comparative health and strength.

EMIGRATION.—The *Cork Reporter* gives a statement of the number of emigrants that have left that port direct from the 1st of January to the 30th ult., premising that the account does not include those who proceeded thence to Liverpool and other emigrating ports. For the quarter ending the 31st of March, 15 emigrant vessels sailed, carrying 846 men, 572 women, and 357 children—total, 1775. From that day to the 13th of April, 8 vessels, containing 135 persons; from the 13th of April to the 30th, 11 vessels, containing 1703 persons—making a total since the 1st of January of 3613 men, women, and children.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The *North Star*, fitted for a voyage to the North Polar regions, is under orders to leave Woolwich on Saturday (this day), to have her compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson, and will leave Greenhithe on the 15th instant, on her enterprising expedition to relieve the officers and crews of the vessels already in the Arctic regions. The *Stromboli* steam-vessel, Commander Lord Amelius Beauclerk, is expected to remain at Sheerness until the *North Star* is ready at Greenhithe, and will then tow her to the edge of the ice.

OPENING OF ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS.—On Friday week the new barracks called St. George's, situate within the Tower of London, and erected on the site of the Tower Armoury, burnt on the 30th of October, 1841, was occupied by the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards. The building, which is very capacious, will, when complete, accommodate several thousand troops. It is in the Norman style of architecture, harmonizing with the White Tower, the material being Kentish rag stone. The Old Mint, the most interesting part of the fortress, is to be entirely removed.

BARRACKS IN THE WEST INDIES.—In consequence, it is understood, of the notice taken in the House of Commons of the great mortality that has recently taken place in the West Indies, a board of officers has been appointed to investigate and report as to the best means of providing sanitary accommodations for troops in that command. This board is composed of Mr. Stacey, of the Civil Department of the Ordnance; Dr. Dassanville, of the Royal Artillery; with Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Superintendent of the Recruiting Department, as president.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—A letter has been received from the *Blazer*, steam-sloop, Lieut.-Com. G. T. C. Smith, dated 31st of December, off the river Congo, stating that on the day previously they had captured a new slave clipper barque, of 450 tons, after a seven hours' chase. She was fully equipped for the trade, and was to have embarked in a day or two no less than 1000 slaves. The letter further adds that all are well on board, and that the squadron in that locality was generally healthy.—*Nautical Standard*.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The increased complication of Continental politics has had a depressing effect upon the markets generally. Consols, on Monday, opened at a decline of ½ per cent. upon the closing prices of the preceding week, afterwards further yielding ½ per cent. Towards the close of business, however, some reaction occurred, and the last quotations were 91½ 92 for money and the May account. Heaviness again prevailed on Tuesday, and the receipt of the Italian and German news was followed by a decline in Consols to 91½; but a slight rally left the closing quotations 91½. The dullness again prevailed on Wednesday; Consols opened at 91½, receded to 91¼ buyers, closing at that quotation. Thursday was the settling day of the monthly Consol account, which was nearly confined to speculators within the house, the public having taken but little interest in the Consol market for the last two months. The news from Italy was made available by the bear party to depress prices, which at one period declined to 90½. As the account, however, proceeded, prices rallied, and 91¼ became the current quotation. The settlement was light and money plentiful, the continuation being 3-16ths per cent.

Exchequer Bills have not materially fluctuated, nor have the heavy stocks been in any demand. The last prices are, for Bank Stock, 194; Reduced, 89½; Consols, 91½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 90½; Long Annuities, to expire January, 1850, 8½; India Stock, 245; India Bonds, £1000, 70 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 68 pm.; Consols for Account, June 12, 91½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 48 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 48 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 48 pm.

The Foreign Market has been influenced by the state of the Consol Market, and prices have consequently been dull; towards the close of the week quoting a decline. Mexican has ranged from 29½ (ex Coupons) to 28½ (ex Coupons); Portuguese, Four per Cents, from 29 to 28½; Spanish Active Bonds, from 17½ to 16½; the Three per Cents, from 33½ to 32½. Among the Peruvian Bonds, sent in for conversion, several have been discovered to be forgeries. Holders of this stock will therefore do well in directing their agents to lose no time in presenting their bonds for inspection. At the close of the market prices were heavy, at the following quotations:—Equador Bonds, 3½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent, 17½; Mexican, Five per Cent, 1846, with Coupons, 30½; Do., Account, 31; Do., Ex Coupons, Account, 28½; Spanish Five per Cent, 1840, 16½; Do., Account, 17½; Do., Passive, 3½; Do., Deferred, 9½; Do., Three per Cents, 33½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-quarter per Cent, 24; Do., Deferred, 7; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent, 49½; Do., Four per Cent, 76½.

The depression in the Share Market continues, but it is generally believed that a heavy *Bear* account in some degree influences the present low quotations. The shareholders of the Eastern Counties Company, after a most stormy meeting on Thursday, decided that no dividend should be declared for the past half-year; but the amalgamation with the Norfolk Company remains to be decided by a ballot, the result of which cannot be known until Monday. Closing prices are:—Aberdeen, Preference, 4½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 24; Caledonian, 27; Chester and Holyhead, 16; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7½; East Anglia, £18, E. and H., 1½; Eastern Counties, 7½; East Lincolnshire, 27½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 4½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent, 5½; Ditto, Extension, 1½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 3½; Great North of England, 23½; Great Western, 78½; Ditto, Half Shares, 36½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 15½; Ditto, New, £17, 9½; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 48; Lancaster and Carlisle, 51; Ditto, Thirds, 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 5; Ditto, Sixteenths, 4½; Ditto, Thirds, 4½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent, 11½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3; Leeds and Bradford, 96½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96½; London and North-Western, 127; Ditto, New, Quarters, 9½; Ditto, Fifths, 7; London and South-Western, 33½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 10½; Midland, 63½; Do., £50 Shares, 12½; Do., Consol. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent, 12½; Norfolk, Guar. 6 per Cent, 17½; North Staffordshire, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton, 16½; Reading, Guilford, & Reigate, 15½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 4½; South-Eastern, 19½; Do., Scrip, No. 4, 6½; York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 19½; Do., Newcastle Ext., 13; Do., G. N. E. Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 30½; Ditto, Preference, 6½; ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 13½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Central of France (Or-Vierzon), 13½; Northern of France, 10½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3; Paris and Rouen, 31; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Paris and Strasbourg, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 10; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Consol Market opened with heaviness yesterday, Consols quoting 91 to 91½; afterwards, however, improving to 91½ to 92 for money and time. Shares were a trifle firmer; Eastern Counties at 7½. No alteration of moment occurred in the Foreign Market.

ERRATUM.—In the second line of the Share Market in last week's impression, for the last two words, "despite of," read "dispute." The sentence will then be, "The Eastern Counties direction dispute the accuracy," &c.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—There was a slight increase in the arrivals of English wheat fresh up to this morning's market; yet the show of samples of both red and white was small. As the attendance of both town and country buyers was limited, and the imports from abroad extensive, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce was in a very inactive state, and, where sales took place, the quotations gave way 6d. per quarter less money than on Monday. The importations of foreign wheat have exceeded 17,000 quarters. Selected samples were mostly held at full currencies; but the middling and inferior kinds were in per quarter lower. Scarcely any English barley was on offer; but the supply of foreign was tolerably extensive. The barley trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In malt—the supply of which was small—next to nothing doing, at almost nominal currencies. The oat trade was depressed, and the quotations gave way 6d. per quarter. Beans, peas, and Indian corn were quite as dear as on Monday. All kinds of flour were lower to purchase.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 1280; barley, 140; malt, 260; oats, 220; flour, 1020. Foreign: 17,720; barley, 6930; malt, —; oats, 25,320; flour, 2000 quarters. *English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 48s; ditto, white, 48s to 52s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 47s; ditto, white, 48s to 50s; rye, 32s to 37s; grinding rye, 22s to 25s; distilling ditto, 22s to 28s; malting ditto, 22s to 33s; Norfolk and Suffolk malt, 40s to 50s; brown ditto, 45s to 50s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 59s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 16s to 20s; potato ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 25s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 34s; grey peas, 30s to 31s; mangle, 32s to 34s; white, 28s to 30s; bolters, 26s to 29s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 44s; Suffolk, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 53s to 55s, per 280 lbs.—*Foreign.*—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 25s to 28s per barrel; Baltic, 26s to 27s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has advanced to 150s for fine quality. In other seeds only a moderate business is doing, at late rates.

Livestock.—English, sewing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 36s to 38s; hempseed, 33s to 34s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 19s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 6s to 11s; white do., 8s to 12s 6d; tares, 4s to 8s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 23s to 23½ per 100 lb; old do., 22s to 23s; linseed cakes, English, 29s to 30s; ditto, foreign, 26s to 28s per 100 lb; rapeseed cakes, 24s to 24½ per 100 lb; canary, 110s to 150s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. *Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 9d; barley, 28s 11d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 28s 8d; peas, 30s 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 0d; barley, 28s 9d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 24s 10d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 30s 2d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The quantity of tea on offer being on the increase, there is less disposition on the part of the dealers to purchase largely; nevertheless, last week's prices were mostly supported. Common sound Congou is offering freely, at 8d to 8½d per lb.

Sugar.—Privately, as well as at public sale, a large business is doing in raw sugars, at an advance of fully 6d per cwt. Refined goods steady. Brown lumps, 5½d; and standard do., 5½s to 5½d per cwt. English refined, firm, at 29s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand is still far from active, yet prices rule about stationary. Native Ceylons, 31s 6d to 32s 6d for fine ordinary.

Produce.—Although the inquiry for foreign butter is tolerably steady, prices have given way 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine new milk Friesland is selling at 7s to 7½s; fine Holland, 6s to 7s; fine struble Kiel, 7s to 7½s; and inferior qualities, 4s to 5s per cwt. The stock of Irish butter is much reduced. Fine qualities support late rates, but other kinds are lower to purchase. First Corks, 60s to 65s per cwt. First new Waterfords, on board, for shipment, are offering at 70s per cwt. English butter moves off heavily, at 1s to 2s per cwt. less money.

Fine Dorset, 54s to 55s; middling ditto, 50s to 50s per cwt.; fresh, 5s to 12s per dozen lbs.

Irish bacon commands a brisk inquiry, at a further improvement in value of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime aluable Waterford, landed, 60s to 61s; heavy, 58s to 60s; and Limerick, sizeable, 58s to 62s per cwt. American bacon firm, at 48s to 50s. The best Irish hams are quite as dear as last week.

Tallow.—The demand is confined wholly to the immediate wants of the trade. P.Y.C. on the spot, selling at 58s 6d; and for delivery, October to December, 39s per cwt. Petersburg soap, 35s 9d to 36s; and Town tallow, 37s to 37½d per cwt; the latter net cash.

Oils.—Nearly all kinds, owing to the large arrivals, and the scarcity of export orders, are dull, and lower to purchase.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £2 10s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 16s; and straw, £1 10s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—The market for rum is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. Good brown Leewards, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d per gallon. Brandy steady, and quite as dear. Corn spirits move off slowly, at 9s 8d, net cash.

Wool.—Nearly 10,000 bales of colonial wool have arrived since our last report. Privately, the demand is in a very inactive state, at barely stationary prices.

Cheese (Friday).—Cheddar, 13s 6d; Hastings's Hardley, 13s; Tanfield Moor, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 15s; Lambton, 16s 6d; Stewart's, 16s 9d; and Cowpen Hartley, 13s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The demand for the finest hops continues firm, at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last report. In other kinds next to nothing is doing. Old hops nominal: Sussex pockets, £2 4s to £2 18s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 12s to £2 18s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £2 3s to £2 18s.

Smithfield (Friday).—Our market this morning was very moderately supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was good. As the dead markets were well cleared of their supplies, the attendance of buyers rather numerous, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The best Scots sold at 3s 10d to 3s 11s. The supply of sheep was very limited, while the demand for that description of stock was brisk, at an improvement in value of 4d per 8 lbs, the best old Downs, out of the wool, producing 4s per 8 lbs. Lambs sold freely, at a rise in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. The arrival from the Isle of Wight comprised 310 head. In calves a good business was doing, at 2d per 8 lbs more money. Pigs met a slow inquiry, at unaltered prices. Milch cows were selling at from £14 to £18 each, including their small calf.

For 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 17s to 21s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 630; cows, 110; sheep and lambs, 4800; calves, 255; pigs, 300. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 48; sheep, 350; calves, 102. Scotch: Beasts, 210; sheep, 300.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were very scantily supplied with each kind of meat, which sold briskly at an advance in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per 8 lb.

For 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieut-Gen the Right Hon Sir E. Blakeney, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order.

MAY 11.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute the island of Hong Kong and its dependencies to be a bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Victoria, and to name and appoint the Rev G. Smith, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated bishop of the said see.

WHITEHALL, MAY 9.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed George Carter Morrison, of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 14.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards: C Alexander to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Ellison.

Scotch Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut Lord A F C W Vane to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice W Y Peel; G Dalrymple, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lord A Vane.

10th Foot: Capt S P J Camsey to be Captain, vice Ball. 38th J Stratton to be Ensign, vice Wilson. 30th Light A Tiddall to be Captain, vice Faris; Ensign J Spratt to be Lieutenant, vice Tisdall. 37th: Capt H M Manus Ball to be Captain, vice Annesley. 47th: Lieut H M Hamilton to be Captain, vice Skrine; Ensign T W Wolcombe to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; C J Perceval to be Ensign, vice Wolcombe. 59th: Lieut O K Bushe to be Captain, vice Butler; Ensign G G Mosley to be Lieutenant, vice Bushe; S J J Burns to be Ensign, vice Mosley. 69th: Lieut C W Parker to be Captain, vice Tudor; Ensign C Gilborne to be Lieutenant, vice Parker; T H Charlton to be Ensign, vice Gilborne. 79th: Sergeant R Jamieson to be Quartermaster, vice A Cruickshanks. 82d: Ensign S W F M Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice Crowe. 91st: W Squire to be Ensign, vice White.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J Berry to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice W S Johnstone; Acting Assistant-Surgeon V A Brown, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Finlay.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

The Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayrshire Militia: N M'Neill to be Ensign, vice W C Gommel.

Lancashire Hussars: W I Anderton to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 7.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieut L H Deane to be First Lieutenant, vice G W D Hay.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 9.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Vice-Admiral S Butler:—Vice-Admiral of the Blue M Godwin to be Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir F Mason, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White W Croft to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir N J Willoughby, C.B., K.C.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Capt Sir G R Sartorius to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

MAY 11.—With reference to the Naval Promotions announced in the *London Gazette* of the 4th instant, the following further promotion, also dated the 4th instant, has taken place:—Retired Captain G S Lennox to be Retired Rear-Admiral, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of the 1st September, 1846.

BANKRUPTS.

T HEBARD, Old Trinity House, Water-lane, Tower-street, merchant. J B SHROULER, Leicester, draper. C FRICHARD, All Saints, Hereford, wine-merchant. J HARRISON, Broad-street, Hereford, mercer. T JOHNSTON, Strangeways, Manchester, draper. M B BELL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler. S MILLER, Eamont Bridge, Cumberland, banker. I TERRY, Haymarket, watch manufacturer. H EDMONDS, Charles street, Westbourne-terrace, dairyman. F ALBERTON, Manningtree, Essex, coach-builder. W SERGEANT, Portsmouth, fruiterer. N COBB, Colchester, Essex, upholsterer. C JOHNS, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Kirby-gate, Hatton-garden, furniture-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J FORBES, Perth, shipowner. G WILLIAMS, Aberdeen, cattle-dealer. A LORN, Ardishaig, Argyleshire, fish-curer. BARBARA WILLIAMS, Edinburgh, milliner.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 30.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Luke Peter, of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, Gentleman, to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

MAY 7.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

MAY 8.—The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev John Macaulay, M.A., to the Rectory of Aldingham, in the county of Lancaster; and diocese of Chester, void by the death of Dr John Stobhard.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J WEESON, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

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SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W WILSON, New Scone, Perthshire, wool spinner.

BIRTHS.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Lady Mary Hope Wallace, of a son.—In Eaton-place, the Lieut-Colonel John Hope, of a son.—At the Rectory, Bradford, Berks, the wife of the Rev Thomas Stevens, of a daughter.—At Redbourn, Herts, the wife of the Rev W Scrood Wade, of a son.—At Brussels, on the 6th instant, Mrs John Robert Robertson, of a son, still born.

MARRIAGES.

At Cricklade, Wilts, the Rev F A L Foster, eldest son of Frederick Foster, Esq, of Sale Priory, Lancashire, to Anne Hubert, youngest daughter of the

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One of these, with a French Mattress on it, is a most elastic and soft bed. HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, with full particulars of weight, sizes, and prices, of every description of Bedding, sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

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FURNITURE SALE DEPARTMENT, PANTHEON, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully invited to inspect this important Department of the Pantheon. It is supposed to contain by far the largest stock of warranted Furniture anywhere offered for sale. The prices are moderate, and each article is marked at the manufacturers' price, from which no abatement can be made. Furniture delivered free of expense to the purchasers within five miles of the establishment.

IRON BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS.—Iron Bedsteads, with dove-tail joints, without screws or nuts, from 20s. each; Children's Cots, of the best description, from 25s. each. A large assortment of iron and brass Bedsteads, Cots, &c., to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, is on Sale at TYLOR and PACE'S, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square; also at 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, City; where may be obtained the German Spring Mattress, and every description of Bedding.—Illustrated Catalogues, with Prices of Bedsteads and Bedding, will be forwarded on application, post free.

ATKINSON and COMPANY, Carpet Manufactory. Warehousemen (by appointment to the Honourable Board of Ordnance), 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, London, invite parties requiring CARPETS, CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING, or any other class of FURNISHING REQUISITES, to inspect their Establishment, to inspect their magnificent STOCK, which, for extent, variety, and cheapness, cannot be surpassed, or even equalled throughout the Kingdom.

SILVER SUPERSEDED by R. and J. SLACK'S chymically-purified NICKEL SILVER, acknowledged to be the purest metal in existence, made every article for the table, as spoons, forks, candlesticks, cruet frames, teapots, &c., at one-twelfth the price of Silver. Send 10 postage stamps, and by return of post you will receive a sample spoon of their metal, free; try it, and then send your orders. The usual retail price of NICKEL SILVER, in Great Britain, is 1s. 6d. per lb. R. and J. SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

AIR-GUNS and AIR-CANES for shooting rabbits, rooks, sea-fowl, &c. with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoon and line, &c.—Prices from 6s. pump and apparatus complete. Trustees, 6d.; per post, 8d. KELLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

CRESTS, COATS of ARMS CYPHERS Business Addresses, &c., engraved on dies, and embossed on envelopes and letter and note paper, in the best style. Specimens and prices of any subject or article desired will be sent on application to the Manufacturer, W. M. PARDON, 23, Coleman-street, London.

DRAWINGROOM TABLE-COVERS, &c.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to inspect a large variety of new and elegant COVERS, many of which are made exclusively for, and to be seen only at Messrs. UNDERWOOD and Co.'s, 150, Oxford-street, opposite New Bond-street.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARNETT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at any hour. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday.—THE ROOMS to be LET, for Balls, &c.

LONDON PIANOFORTE MART, 76, Strand.—Fine Instruments at 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Also, a splendid variety of MOTTS' PIANOS, with the latest and most valuable improvements, including the "New Patent Everlasting," the "Metallic Grand Cottage," the "Mullum in Farvo," the "Metallic Repeater," the "Invisible Check," the "Double-Damping," and other Planos.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest houses in London for first-class Pianofortes are HOLDBERNS'S, 40, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, opposite the British Museum, and 3, Upper-street, three doors from the Church, Islington.—A few secondhand Cottage and Piccolo Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Allison, and various other makers, from £15.

PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase good instruments is at H. TOLKIEN'S, 25, King William-street, London-bridge. H. T.'s splendid toned Piccolo, with 6 Octaves, Metallic Plate, O G Fall, &c., only 25 guineas. An immense Stock always on show. TOLKIEN'S, 25, King William-street, London-bridge.

THE CONCERTINA EASILY LEARN'T, and Moderate in Price, by SIMPSON'S EASY METHOD, price 3s. Any lady or gentleman can teach themselves to play this melodious instrument. Sent free for 36 postage stamps, by JOHN SIMPSON, 266, Regent-street, whose Patent Concertina is just suited to those who have a good ear for music but have not leisure to learn. Prices from 24s. 6d. to £10 10s. Instruments exchanged.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, 42s. per Dozen; Pils, 24s. from Epemay and Rheims. Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s.; Superior, 36s. Amontillado Sherry, 42s. and 60s. Old Port



GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT DURHAM.

(Continued from page 310.)

the centre of this line is the Grand Stand; and beyond it several refreshment tents, all gleaming with snowy white canvass, and dight with flags of all colours. The enclosure with posts and canvas was well managed.

The following is the result of the match:—

ALL ENGLAND.			DURHAM.		
First Innings	..	91	First Innings	..	67
Second ditto	..	69	Second ditto	..	51
160			118		

All England winning by forty notches.

NEW CHURCH AT PENN-STREET.

This new edifice has just been completed at Penn-street, a hamlet of the parish of Penn, situate about midway between Beaconsfield and Amersham, and not far from Wycombe, in the most picturesque portion of the county of Buckingham. The population is much scattered, and the majority residing at a long distance from the parish church of Penn, have been almost destitute of the means of attending a place of public worship. The parish is owned by Earl Howe, whom this spiritual destitution induced, about two years since, to project the erection and endowment of a Church for the district, which has just been accomplished, at a cost approaching £10,000. Such munificence it is extremely gratifying to commemorate in our Journal.

The site now occupied by the Church but a few months since was covered with timber, forming part of Penn-common Wood, and covering nearly 1000 acres. The design adopted by the architect (Mr. Benjamin Ferrey) is the decorated style of the 14th century. The Church is cruciform in plan, and is calculated to afford accommodation to more than 400 persons. The whole interior is paved with encaustic tiles. The roof and fittings are of stained deal, and the stained glass altar window was presented by her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Church, from east to west, is about 150 feet long by thirty wide, and its height to the summit of the steeple is 140 feet. The whole structure has been completed within two years, and it is worthy of record that in its erection none but the tradesmen and tenants of the noble founder have been employed.

The consecration of the building took place last week, the Bishop of Oxford performing the interesting ceremony, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, attracted from the surrounding districts.

Amongst the leading personages present were Viscount and Viscountess Curzon, Lord and Lady Radstock and the Hon. Misses Waldegrave, Lord Boston and the Hon. Misses Ipley, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. Bracebridge, Miss Norbury, and most of the influential families in the neighbourhood, and a large assemblage of clergy from the adjoining parishes. The road from the Manor-House to the church was very tastefully decorated with triumphal arches, formed of evergreens, and decorated with complimentary inscriptions, among which were—"In grateful esteem of Earl Howe," "God bless the house of Curzon," &c. The approaches to the Church, and the entrance to the churchyard, were also spanned by evergreen arches, bearing appropriate Scripture texts.

The Lord Bishop was assisted by the Rev. J. Knollis, the Vicar of Penn, and the Rev. E. Bickersteth, the incumbent minister of the Church.

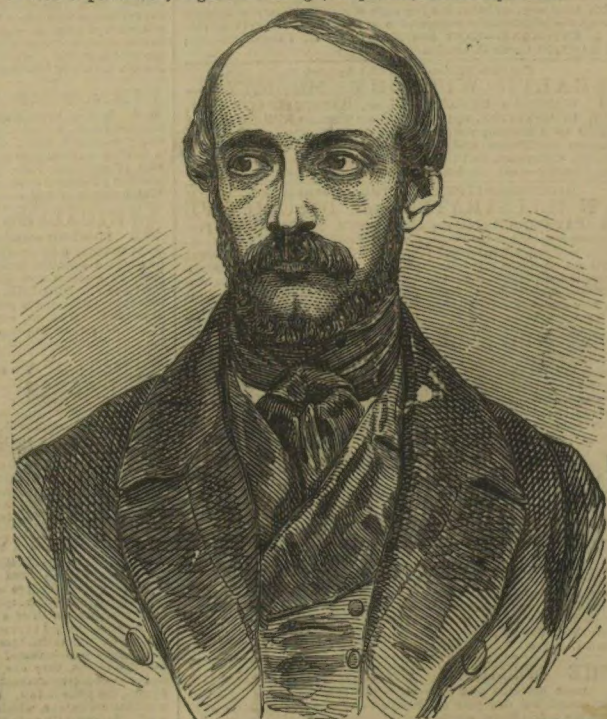
Near to the Church stands a very remarkable and picturesque tree, known as the "Queen's Beech," from the fact of her Majesty the Queen Dowager having, some years since, when on a visit at Penn, honoured with her presence a rustic entertainment given to the poor of the district, under the shadow of its branches, by Earl Howe.

MAZZINI.

GIUSEPPE (JOSEPH) MAZZINI is the son of an able medical professor and practitioner in Genoa. He was born in that town in the year 1809, and is, therefore, now in his 40th year. He was educated for the law, at the university of Genoa. From boyhood, however, his constant and dominant idea has been the distracted condition of his country, and to its regeneration, more than 20 years in exile and in power, he has unwaveringly devoted his genius. Before he had finished his studies, he was arrested on suspicion of being connected with Carbonarism; and though the judicial functionary before whom he was brought declared that nothing was proved against him, he was carried off to a fortress at some distance from the town, and was only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He then took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italia*, and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy and a republican form of government. The rule of Louis Philippe did not allow Mazzini to remain long in France; and though he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police for about one year, during the whole of which time he never went out except on two occasions in disguise, and continued his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy. He at length was obliged to fly, and in 1831 found himself in Switzerland. There he organised the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given.

This is the same man who acted the traitor the other day in Piedmont, and his employment by Charles Albert is strong evidence of the bad faith of that monarch during the late war.

After the failure of the Savoy expedition, the Swiss Government, unworthily yielding to the demands of Austria and other powers, inhospitably expelled Mazzini from their territory; and it was then that he betook himself to England. Here he resided upwards of thirteen years, always looking forward to the day when Italy should summon her children to her defence. He spent much time and money in carrying on a gratuitous school for the instruction of poor Italians in the metropolis, which was the means of effecting great good. He also wrote in several periodicals, English and foreign, on politics, literature, and art.



MAZZINI, THE TRIUMVIR.

When the French revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper focus of action, and, accordingly, he went there. He returned to England for a short time, and then Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he conducted the paper *L'Italia del Popolo*. Being persuaded of the faithlessness of Charles Albert, he could not join that King's admirers. He strongly advocated the war; and when Charles Albert turned his back upon Milan, and the people, then convinced of his treachery too late, wished to make Mazzini dictator, and to entrust the defence of the city to him, the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained for the inhabitants but flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelir, he was again expelled. Rome had now declared itself a republic, and Mazzini was at once elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he has been the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, and is now one of the Triumvirate. Our last accounts present him animating the people to resist the force of General Oudinot.

Mazzini's ideas are conveyed in the motto of the Roman Republic, "*Dio e il popolo*" ("God and the people"). He is well known to the English public, through the notoriety acquired by Sir James Graham in opening his letters in the English Post-office, and communicating their contents to the Austrian Government, which led to the death of the noble-hearted brothers Bandiera.

Mazzini is of middle height, and extremely thin. There is an unspeakably noble expression in his forehead and eyes. The above Portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.



TRINITY CHURCH, PENN-STREET, BUCKS.